



Bescheinigung

Certificate

Attestation

Die angehefteten Unterlagen stimmen mit der ursprünglich eingereichten Fassung der auf dem nächsten Blatt bezeichneten internationalen Patentanmeldung überein.

The attached documents are exact copies of the international patent application described on the following page, as originally filed.

Les documents fixés à cette attestation sont conformes à la version initialement déposée de la demande de brevet international spécifiée à la page suivante.

Den Haag, den
The Hague,
La Haye, le

24 02 2005

Der Präsident des Europäischen Patentamts
Im Auftrag
For the President of the European Patent Office
Le Président de l'Office européen des brevets
p.o.

E. Speiser

Patentanmeldung Nr.
Patent application no.
Demande de brevet n°

PCT/EP 03/51058

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Sheet 2 of the certificate
Page 2 de l'attestation

Anmeldung Nr.:
Application no.:
Demande n°:

PCT/EP 03/51058

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Bezeichnung der Erfindung:
Title of the invention:
Titre de l'invention:

PYRIMIDOPYRIMIDINE DERIVATIVES

Anmeldetag:
Date of filing:
Date de dépôt:

18 December 2003 (18.12.2003)

In Anspruch genommene Priorität(en)
Priority(ies) claimed
Priorité(s) revendiquée(s)

Staat:
State:
Pays:

Tag:
Date:
Date:

Aktenzeichen:
File no.
Numéro de dépôt:

Benennung von Vertragsstaaten : Siehe Formblatt PCT/RO/101 (beigefügt)
Designation of contracting states : See Form PCT/RO/101 (enclosed)
Désignation d'états contractants : Voir Formulaire PCT/RO/101 (ci-joint)

Bemerkungen:
Remarks:
Remarques:

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PCT REQUEST

PRD2167p-PCT

Duplicate of original printed on Thursday, 18 December, 2003 02:18:26 PM

V	Designation of States	
V-1	Regional Patent (other kinds of protection or treatment, if any, are specified between parentheses after the designation(s) concerned)	EP: AT BE BG CH&LI CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HU IE IT LU MC NL PT RO SE SI SK TR and any other State which is a Contracting State of the European Patent Convention and of the PCT
V-2	National Patent (other kinds of protection or treatment, if any, are specified between parentheses after the designation(s) concerned)	US
V-5	Precautionary Designation Statement In addition to the designations made under items V-1, V-2 and V-3, the applicant also makes under Rule 4.9(b) all designations which would be permitted under the PCT except any designation(s) of the State(s) indicated under item V-6 below. The applicant declares that those additional designations are subject to confirmation and that any designation which is not confirmed before the expiration of 15 months from the priority date is to be regarded as withdrawn by the applicant at the expiration of that time limit.	
V-6	Exclusion(s) from precautionary designations	NONE
VI	Priority claim	NONE
VII-1	International Searching Authority Chosen	European Patent Office (EPO) (ISA/EP)
VIII	Declarations	Number of declarations
VIII-1	Declaration as to the identity of the inventor	-
VIII-2	Declaration as to the applicant's entitlement, as at the international filing date, to apply for and be granted a patent	-
VIII-3	Declaration as to the applicant's entitlement, as at the international filing date, to claim the priority of the earlier application	-
VIII-4	Declaration of inventorship (only for the purposes of the designation of the United States of America)	-
VIII-5	Declaration as to non-prejudicial disclosures or exceptions to lack of novelty	-

PYRIMIDOPYRIMIDINE DERIVATIVES

5 This invention relates to pyrimidopyrimidine derived macrocycles that have been found to possess anti-proliferative activity, such as anti-cancer activity and are accordingly useful in methods of treatment of the human or animal body, for example in the manufacture of medicaments for use in hyper proliferative disorders such as atherosclerosis, restenosis and cancer. The invention also relates to processes for the manufacture of said pyrimidopyrimidine derivatives, to pharmaceutical compositions containing them and to their use in the manufacture of medicaments of use in the production of anti-proliferative effect .

10 In particular, the compounds of the present invention were found to inhibit tyrosine kinase enzymes, also called tyrosine kinases. Tyrosine kinases are a class of enzymes, which catalyse the transfer of the terminal phosphate of adenosine triphosphate to the phenolic hydroxyl group of a tyrosine residue present in the target protein. It is known, that several oncogenes, involved in the transformation of a cell into a malignant tumour cell, encode tyrosine kinase enzymes including certain growth factor receptors such as EGF, FGF, IGF-1R, IR, PDGF and VEGF. This family of receptor tyrosine kinases and in particular the EGF family of receptor tyrosine kinases are frequently present in common human cancers such as breast cancer, non-small cell lung cancers including adenocarcinomas and squamous cell cancer of the lung, bladder cancer, oesophageal cancer, gastrointestinal cancer such as colon, rectal or stomach cancer, cancer of the prostate, leukaemia and ovarian, bronchial or pancreatic cancer, which are examples of cell proliferation related disorders.

25 Accordingly, it has been recognised that the selective inhibition of tyrosine kinases will be of value in the treatment of cell proliferation related disorders. Support for this view is provided by the development of Herceptin® (Trastuzumab) and Gleevec™ (imatinib mesylate) the first examples of target based cancer drugs. Herceptin® (Trastuzumab) is targeted against Her2/*neu*, a receptor tyrosine kinase found to be amplified up to 100-fold in about 30% of patients with invasive breast cancer. In clinical trials Herceptin® (Trastuzumab) proved to have anti-tumour activity against breast cancer (Review by L.K. Shawer *et al*, "Smart Drugs: Tyrosine kinase inhibitors in cancer therapy", 2002, Cancer Cell Vol.1, 117), and accordingly provided the proof of principle for therapy targeted to receptor tyrosine kinases. The second example, Gleevec™ (imatinib mesylate), is targeted against the abelson tyrosine kinase (BcR-Abl), a constitutively active cytoplasmic tyrosine kinase present in virtually all patients with chronic myelogenous leukaemia (CML) and 15% to 30% of adult patients

with acute lymphoblastic leukaemia. In clinical trials Gleevec™ (imatinib mesylate) showed a spectacular efficacy with minimal side effects that led to an approval within 3 months of submission. The speed of passage of this agent through clinical trials and regulatory review has become a case study in rapid drug development (Drucker B.J. & Lydon N., "Lessons learned from the development of an Abl tyrosine kinase inhibitor for chronic myelogenous leukaemia.", 2000, J.Clin.Invest. 105, 3).

Further support is given by the demonstration that EGF receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitors, specifically attenuates the growth in athymic nude mice of transplanted carcinomas such as human mammary carcinoma or human squamous cell carcinoma (Review by T.R. Burke Jr., Drugs of the Future, 1992, 17, 119). As a consequence, there has been considerable interest in the development of drugs to treat different cancers that target the EGFR receptor. For example, several antibodies that bind to the extra-cellular domain of EGFR are undergoing clinical trials, including Erbitux™ (also called C225, Cetuximab), which was developed by Imclone Systems and is in Phase III clinical trials for the treatment of several cancers. Also, several promising orally active drugs that are potent and relatively specific inhibitors of the EGFR tyrosine kinase are now well advanced in clinical trials. The AstraZeneca compound ZD1839, which is now called IRESSA® and approved for the treatment of advanced non-small-cell lung cancer, and the OSI/Genentech/Roche compound OSI-774, which is now called Tarceva™ (erlotinib), have shown marked efficacy against several cancers in human clinical trials (Morin M.J., "From oncogene to drug: development of small molecule tyrosine kinase inhibitors as anti-tumour and anti-angiogenic agents, 2000, Oncogene 19, 6574).

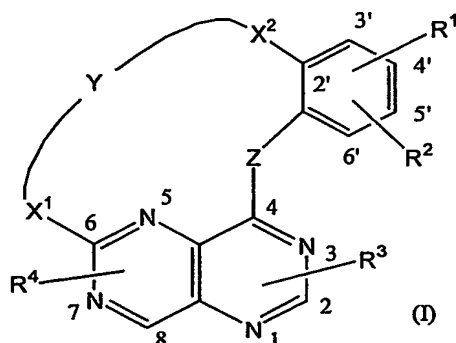
In addition to the above, EGF receptor tyrosine kinases has been shown to be implicated in non-malignant proliferative disorders such as psoriasis (elder *et al.*, Science, 1989, 243; 811). It is therefore expected that inhibitors of EGF type receptor tyrosine kinases will be useful in the treatment of non-malignant diseases of excessive cellular proliferation such as psoriasis, benign prostatic hypertrophy, atherosclerosis and restenosis.

It is disclosed in International Patent Applications WO 96/07657 & WO97/32880 that pyrimidopyrimidines are useful as inhibitors of tyrosine kinase and in particular of the EGF type receptor tyrosine kinases. Unexpectedly it was found that pyrimidopyrimidine derivatives of the present formula (I) that are different in structure show to have tyrosine kinase inhibitory activity.

It is accordingly an object of the present invention to provide further tyrosine kinase inhibitors useful in the manufacture of medicaments in the treatment of cell proliferative related disorders.

5

This invention concerns compounds of formula (I)



the *N*-oxide forms, the pharmaceutically acceptable addition salts and the
10 stereochemically isomeric forms thereof, wherein

Z represents O, NH or S;

Y represents -C₃₋₉alkyl-, -C₃₋₉alkenyl-, -C₁₋₅alkyl-oxy-C₁₋₅alkyl-,

-C₁₋₅alkyl-NR¹³-C₁₋₅alkyl-, -C₁₋₅alkyl-NR¹⁴-CO-C₁₋₅alkyl-,

15 -C₁₋₅alkyl-CO-NR¹⁵-C₁₋₅alkyl-, -C₁₋₆alkyl-CO-NH-,

-C₁₋₆alkyl-NH-CO-, -CO-NH-C₁₋₆alkyl-, -NH-CO-C₁₋₆alkyl-, -CO-C₁₋₇alkyl-,

-C₁₋₇alkyl-CO-, C₁₋₆alkyl-CO-C₁₋₆alkyl;

X¹ represents a direct bond, O, -O-C₁₋₂alkyl-, CO, -CO- C₁₋₂alkyl-, NR¹¹,

-NR¹¹-C₁₋₂alkyl-, -CH₂-, -O-N=CH- or C₁₋₂alkyl;

20 X² represents a direct bond, O, -O-C₁₋₂alkyl-, CO, -CO- C₁₋₂alkyl-, NR¹²,

NR¹²-C₁₋₂alkyl-, -CH₂-, -O-N=CH- or C₁₋₂alkyl;

R¹ represents hydrogen, cyano, halo, hydroxy, formyl, C₁₋₆alkoxy-, C₁₋₆alkyl-,

C₁₋₆alkoxy- substituted with halo,

C₁₋₄alkyl substituted with one or where possible two or more substituents selected

25 from hydroxy or halo;

R² represents hydrogen, cyano, halo, hydroxy, hydroxycarbonyl-, Het¹⁶-carbonyl-,

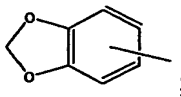
C₁₋₄alkyloxycarbonyl-, C₁₋₄alkylcarbonyl-, aminocarbonyl-, mono-or

di(C₁₋₄alkyl)aminocarbonyl-, Het¹, formyl, C₁₋₄alkyl-, C₂₋₆alkynyl-, C₃₋₆cycloalkyl-,

C₃₋₆cycloalkyloxy-, C₁₋₆alkoxy-, Ar⁵, Ar¹-oxy-, dihydroxyborane ,

30 C₁₋₆alkoxy- substituted with halo,

- C₁₋₄alkyl substituted with one or where possible two or more substituents selected from halo, hydroxy or NR⁵R⁶,
C₁₋₄alkylcarbonyl- wherein said C₁₋₄alkyl is optionally substituted with one or where possible two or more substituents selected from hydroxy or
5 C₁₋₄alkyl-oxy-;
R³ represents hydrogen, C₁₋₄alkyl, cyano or C₁₋₄alkyl substituted with one or more substituents selected from halo, C₁₋₄alkyloxy-, amino-, mono- or di(C₁₋₄alkyl)amino-, C₁₋₄alkyl-sulfonyl- or phenyl;
R⁴ represents hydrogen, hydroxy, Ar³-oxy, Ar⁴-C₁₋₄alkyloxy-, C₁₋₄alkyloxy-,
10 C₂₋₄alkenyloxy- optionally substituted with Het¹² or R⁴ represents C₁₋₄alkyloxy substituted with one or where possible two or more substituents selected from C₁₋₄alkyloxy-, hydroxy, halo, Het²-, -NR⁷R⁸-, -carbonyl- NR⁹R¹⁰ or Het³-carbonyl-;
R⁵ and R⁶ are each independently selected from hydrogen or C₁₋₄alkyl;
R⁷ and R⁸ are each independently selected from hydrogen, C₁₋₄alkyl, Het⁸,
15 aminosulfonyl-, mono- or di (C₁₋₄alkyl)-aminosulfonyl, hydroxy-C₁₋₄alkyl-, C₁₋₄alkyl-oxy-C₁₋₄alkyl-, hydroxycarbonyl-C₁₋₄alkyl-, C₃₋₆cycloalkyl, Het⁹-carbonyl-C₁₋₄alkyl-, Het¹⁰-carbonyl-, polyhydroxy-C₁₋₄alkyl-, Het¹¹-C₁₋₄alkyl- or Ar²-C₁₋₄alkyl-;
R⁹ and R¹⁰ are each independently selected from hydrogen, C₁₋₄alkyl, C₃₋₆cycloalkyl,
20 Het⁴, hydroxy-C₁₋₄alkyl-, C₁₋₄alkyloxyC₁₋₄alkyl- or polyhydroxy-C₁₋₄alkyl-;
R¹¹ represents hydrogen, C₁₋₄alkyl, Het⁵, Het⁶-C₁₋₄alkyl-, C₂₋₄alkenylcarbonyl- optionally substituted with Het⁷-C₁₋₄alkylaminocarbonyl-, C₂₋₄alkenylsulfonyl-, C₁₋₄alkyloxyC₁₋₄alkyl- or phenyl optionally substituted with one or where possible two or more substituents selected from hydrogen, hydroxy, amino or C₁₋₄alkyloxy-;
25 R¹² represents hydrogen, C₁₋₄alkyl, C₁₋₄alkyl-oxy-carbonyl-, Het¹⁷, Het¹⁸-C₁₋₄alkyl-, C₂₋₄alkenylcarbonyl- optionally substituted with Het¹⁹-C₁₋₄alkylaminocarbonyl-, C₂₋₄alkenylsulfonyl-, C₁₋₄alkyloxyC₁₋₄alkyl- or phenyl optionally substituted with one or where possible two or more substituents selected from hydrogen, hydroxy, amino or C₁₋₄alkyloxy-;
30 R¹³ represents hydrogen, C₁₋₄alkyl, Het¹³, Het¹⁴-C₁₋₄alkyl- or phenyl optionally substituted with one or where possible two or more substituents selected from hydrogen, hydroxy, amino or C₁₋₄alkyloxy-;
R¹⁴ and R¹⁵ are each independently selected from hydrogen, C₁₋₄alkyl, Het¹⁵-C₁₋₄alkyl- or C₁₋₄alkyloxyC₁₋₄alkyl-;
35 Het¹ represents a heterocycle selected from piperidinyl, morpholinyl, piperazinyl, furanyl, pyrazolyl, dioxolanyl, thiazolyl, oxazolyl, imidazolyl, isoxazolyl, oxadiazolyl, pyridinyl or pyrrolidinyl wherein said Het¹ is optionally substituted

- amino, C₁₋₄alkyl, hydroxy-C₁₋₄alkyl-, phenyl, phenyl-C₁₋₄alkyl-,
C₁₋₄alkyl-oxy-C₁₋₄alkyl- mono- or di(C₁₋₄alkyl)amino- or amino-carbonyl-;
Het² represents a heterocycle selected from morpholinyl, piperazinyl, piperidinyl,
pyrrolidinyl, thiomorpholinyl or dithianyl wherein said Het² is optionally
5 substituted with one or where possible two or more substituents selected from
hydroxy, halo, amino, C₁₋₄alkyl-, hydroxy-C₁₋₄alkyl-, C₁₋₄alkyl-oxy-C₁₋₄alkyl-,
hydroxy-C₁₋₄alkyl-oxy-C₁₋₄alkyl-, mono- or di(C₁₋₄alkyl)amino-, mono- or
di(C₁₋₄alkyl)amino-C₁₋₄alkyl-, aminoC₁₋₄alkyl-, mono- or di(C₁₋₄alkyl)amino-
sulfonyl-, aminosulfonyl-;
10 Het³, Het⁴ and Het⁸ each independently represent a heterocycle selected from
morpholinyl, piperazinyl, piperidinyl, furanyl, pyrazolyl, dioxolanyl, thiazolyl,
oxazolyl, imidazolyl, isoxazolyl, oxadiazolyl, pyridinyl or pyrrolidinyl wherein
said Het³, Het⁴ or Het⁸ is optionally substituted with one or where possible two or
more substituents selected from hydroxy-, amino-, C₁₋₄alkyl-,
15 C₃₋₆cycloalkyl-C₁₋₄alkyl-, aminosulfonyl-, mono- or di(C₁₋₄alkyl)aminosulfonyl or
amino-C₁₋₄alkyl-;
Het⁵ represent a heterocycle selected from pyrrolidinyl or piperidinyl optionally
substituted with one or where possible two or more substituents selected from
C₁₋₄alkyl, C₃₋₆cycloalkyl, hydroxy-C₁₋₄alkyl-, C₁₋₄alkyloxyC₁₋₄alkyl or
20 polyhydroxy-C₁₋₄alkyl-;
Het⁶ and Het⁷ each independently represent a heterocycle selected from morpholinyl,
pyrrolidinyl, piperazinyl or piperidinyl optionally substituted with one or where
possible two or more substituents selected from C₁₋₄alkyl, C₃₋₆cycloalkyl, hydroxy-
C₁₋₄alkyl-, C₁₋₄alkyloxyC₁₋₄alkyl or polyhydroxy-C₁₋₄alkyl-;
25 Het⁹ and Het¹⁰ each independently represent a heterocycle selected from furanyl,
piperidinyl, morpholinyl, piperazinyl, pyrazolyl, dioxolanyl, thiazolyl, oxazolyl,
imidazolyl, isoxazolyl, oxadiazolyl, pyridinyl or pyrrolidinyl wherein said Het⁹ or
Het¹⁰ is optionally substituted C₁₋₄alkyl, C₃₋₆cycloalkyl-C₁₋₄alkyl- or
amino-C₁₋₄alkyl-;
30 Het¹¹ represents a heterocycle selected from indolyl or ;
Het¹² represents a heterocycle selected from morpholinyl, piperazinyl, piperidinyl,
pyrrolidinyl, thiomorpholinyl or dithianyl wherein said Het¹² is optionally
substituted with one or where possible two or more substituents selected from
hydroxy, halo, amino, C₁₋₄alkyl-, hydroxy-C₁₋₄alkyl-, C₁₋₄alkyl-oxy-C₁₋₄alkyl-,
35 hydroxy-C₁₋₄alkyl-oxy-C₁₋₄alkyl-, mono- or di(C₁₋₄alkyl)amino- or mono- or
di(C₁₋₄alkyl)amino-C₁₋₄alkyl-;

- Het¹³ represent a heterocycle selected from pyrrolidinyl or piperidinyl optionally substituted with one or where possible two or more substituents selected from C₁₋₄alkyl, C₃₋₆cycloalkyl, hydroxy-C₁₋₄alkyl-, C₁₋₄alkyloxyC₁₋₄alkyl or polyhydroxy-C₁₋₄alkyl-;
- 5 Het¹⁴ represent a heterocycle selected from morpholinyl, pyrrolidinyl, piperazinyl or piperidinyl optionally substituted with one or where possible two or more substituents selected from C₁₋₄alkyl, C₃₋₆cycloalkyl, hydroxy-C₁₋₄alkyl-, C₁₋₄alkyloxyC₁₋₄alkyl or polyhydroxy-C₁₋₄alkyl-;
- 10 Het¹⁵ represent a heterocycle selected from morpholinyl, pyrrolidinyl, piperazinyl or piperidinyl optionally substituted with one or where possible two or more substituents selected from C₁₋₄alkyl, C₃₋₆cycloalkyl, hydroxy-C₁₋₄alkyl-, C₁₋₄alkyloxyC₁₋₄alkyl or polyhydroxy-C₁₋₄alkyl-;
- 15 Het¹⁶ represent a heterocycle selected from morpholinyl, pyrrolidinyl, piperazinyl, 1,3,2-dioxaborolane or piperidinyl wherein said heterocycle is optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from C₁₋₄alkyl;
- Het¹⁷ represent a heterocycle selected from pyrrolidinyl or piperidinyl optionally substituted with one or where possible two or more substituents selected from C₁₋₄alkyl, C₃₋₆cycloalkyl, hydroxy-C₁₋₄alkyl-, C₁₋₄alkyloxyC₁₋₄alkyl or polyhydroxy-C₁₋₄alkyl-;
- 20 Het¹⁸ and Het¹⁹ each independently represent a heterocycle selected from morpholinyl, pyrrolidinyl, piperazinyl or piperidinyl optionally substituted with one or where possible two or more substituents selected from C₁₋₄alkyl, C₃₋₆cycloalkyl, hydroxy-C₁₋₄alkyl-, C₁₋₄alkyloxyC₁₋₄alkyl or polyhydroxy-C₁₋₄alkyl-; and Ar¹, Ar², Ar³, Ar⁴ and Ar⁵ each independently represent phenyl optionally substituted
- 25 with cyano, C₁₋₄alkylsulfonyl-, C₁₋₄alkylsulfonylamino-, aminosulfonylamino-, hydroxy-C₁₋₄alkyl, aminosulfonyl-, hydroxy-, C₁₋₄alkyloxy- or C₁₋₄alkyl.

- As used in the foregoing definitions and hereinafter,
- 30 - halo is generic to fluoro, chloro, bromo and iodo;
- C₁₋₂alkyl defines methyl or ethyl;
- C₁₋₃alkyl defines straight and branched chain saturated hydrocarbon radicals having from 1 to 3 carbon atoms such as, for example, methyl, ethyl, propyl and the like;
- C₁₋₄alkyl defines straight and branched chain saturated hydrocarbon radicals having
- 35 from 1 to 4 carbon atoms such as, for example, methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, 1-methylethyl, 2-methylpropyl, 2,2-dimethylethyl and the like;

- C₁₋₅alkyl defines straight and branched chain saturated hydrocarbon radicals having from 1 to 5 carbon atoms such as, for example, methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, pentyl, 1-methylbutyl, 2,2-dimethylpropyl, 2,2-dimethylethyl and the like;
- C₁₋₆alkyl is meant to include C₁₋₅alkyl and the higher homologues thereof having 6 carbon atoms such as, for example hexyl, 1,2-dimethylbutyl, 2-methylpentyl and the like;
- C₁₋₇alkyl is meant to include C₁₋₆alkyl and the higher homologues thereof having 7 carbon atoms such as, for example 1,2,3-dimethylbutyl, 1,2-methylpentyl and the like;
- C₃₋₉alkyl defines straight and branched chain saturated hydrocarbon radicals having from 3 to 9 carbon atoms such as propyl, butyl, pentyl, hexyl, heptyl, octyl, nonyl and the like;
- C₂₋₄alkenyl defines straight and branched chain hydrocarbon radicals containing one double bond and having from 2 to 4 carbon atoms such as, for example vinyl, 2-propenyl, 3-butenyl, 2-butenyl and the like;
- C₃₋₉alkenyl defines straight and branched chain hydrocarbon radicals containing one double bond and having from 3 to 9 carbon atoms such as, for example 2-propenyl, 3-butenyl, 2-butenyl, 2-pentenyl, 3-pentenyl, 3-methyl-2-butenyl, 3-hexenyl and the like;
- C₂₋₆alkynyl defines straight and branched chain hydrocarbon radicals containing one triple bond and having from 2 to 6 carbon atoms such as, for example, 2-propynyl, 3-butylnyl, 2-butylnyl, 2-pentylnyl, 3-pentylnyl, 3-methyl-2-butylnyl, 3-hexynyl and the like;
- C₃₋₆cycloalkyl is generic to cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl and cyclohexyl;
- C₁₋₄alkyloxy defines straight or branched saturated hydrocarbon radicals such as methoxy, ethoxy, propyloxy, butyloxy, 1-methylethyloxy, 2-methylpropyloxy and the like;
- C₁₋₆alkyloxy is meant to include C₁₋₄alkyloxy and the higher homologues such as methoxy, ethoxy, propyloxy, butyloxy, 1-methylethyloxy, 2-methylpropyloxy and the like;
- polyhydroxy-C₁₋₄alkyl is generic to a C₁₋₄alkyl as defined hereinbefore, having two, three or were possible more hydroxy substituents, such as for example trifluoromethyl.

As used in the foregoing definitions and hereinafter, the term formyl refers to a radical of formula -CH(=O) .

The heterocycles as mentioned in the above definitions and hereinafter, are meant to include all possible isomeric forms thereof, for instance pyrrolyl also includes 2H-pyrrolyl; triazolyl includes 1,2,4-triazolyl and 1,3,4-triazolyl; oxadiazolyl includes 1,2,3-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,4-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,5-oxadiazolyl and 1,3,4-oxadiazolyl;

thiadiazolyl includes 1,2,3-thiadiazolyl, 1,2,4-thiadiazolyl, 1,2,5-thiadiazolyl and 1,3,4-thiadiazolyl; pyranyl includes 2*H*-pyranyl and 4*H*-pyranyl.

Further, the heterocycles as mentioned in the above definitions and hereinafter may be attached to the remainder of the molecule of formula (I) through any ring carbon or heteroatom as appropriate. Thus, for example, when the heterocycle is imidazolyl, it may be a 1-imidazolyl, 2-imidazolyl, 3-imidazolyl, 4-imidazolyl and 5-imidazolyl; when it is thiazolyl, it may be 2-thiazolyl, 4-thiazolyl and 5-thiazolyl; when it is triazolyl, it may be 1,2,4-triazol-1-yl, 1,2,4-triazol-3-yl, 1,2,4-triazol-5-yl, 1,3,4-triazol-1-yl and 1,3,4-triazol-2-yl; when it is benzothiazolyl, it may be 2-benzothiazolyl, 4-benzothiazolyl, 5-benzothiazolyl, 6-benzothiazolyl and 7-benzothiazolyl.

The pharmaceutically acceptable addition salts as mentioned hereinabove are meant to comprise the therapeutically active non-toxic acid addition salt forms which the compounds of formula (I) are able to form. The latter can conveniently be obtained by treating the base form with such appropriate acid. Appropriate acids comprise, for example, inorganic acids such as hydrohalic acids, e.g. hydrochloric or hydrobromic acid; sulfuric; nitric; phosphoric and the like acids; or organic acids such as, for example, acetic, propanoic, hydroxyacetic, lactic, pyruvic, oxalic, malonic, succinic (i.e. butane-dioic acid), maleic, fumaric, malic, tartaric, citric, methanesulfonic, ethanesulfonic, benzenesulfonic, *p*-toluenesulfonic, cyclamic, salicylic, *p*-aminosalicylic, pamoic and the like acids.

The pharmaceutically acceptable addition salts as mentioned hereinabove are meant to comprise the therapeutically active non-toxic base addition salt forms which the compounds of formula (I) are able to form. Examples of such base addition salt forms are, for example, the sodium, potassium, calcium salts, and also the salts with pharmaceutically acceptable amines such as, for example, ammonia, alkylamines, benzathine, *N*-methyl-D-glucamine, hydrabamine, amino acids, e.g. arginine, lysine.

Conversely said salt forms can be converted by treatment with an appropriate base or acid into the free acid or base form.

The term addition salt as used hereinabove also comprises the solvates which the compounds of formula (I) as well as the salts thereof, are able to form. Such solvates are for example hydrates, alcoholates and the like.

The term stereochemically isomeric forms as used hereinbefore defines the possible different isomeric as well as conformational forms which the compounds of formula (I) may possess. Unless otherwise mentioned or indicated, the chemical designation of compounds denotes the mixture of all possible stereochemically and conformationally isomeric forms, said mixtures containing all diastereomers, enantiomers and/or conformers of the basic molecular structure. All stereochemically isomeric forms of the compounds of formula (I) both in pure form or in admixture with each other are intended to be embraced within the scope of the present invention.

- Some of the compounds of formula (I) may also exist in their tautomeric forms. Such forms although not explicitly indicated in the above formula are intended to be included within the scope of the present invention.

The *N*-oxide forms of the compounds of formula (I) are meant to comprise those compounds of formula (I) wherein one or several nitrogen atoms are oxidized to the so-called *N*-oxide.

A preferred group of compounds consists of those compounds of formula (I) wherein one or more of the following restrictions apply :

- Z represents NH;
- Y represents -C₃₋₉alkyl-, -C₂₋₉alkenyl-, -C₁₋₅alkyl-oxy-C₁₋₅alkyl-, -C₁₋₅alkyl-NR¹³-C₁₋₅alkyl-, -C₁₋₆alkyl-NH-CO-, -CO-C₁₋₇alkyl-, -C₁₋₇alkyl-CO- or C₁₋₆alkyl-CO-C₁₋₆alkyl;
- X¹ represents O, -O-C₁₋₂alkyl-, -O-N=CH-, NR¹¹ or -NR¹¹-C₁₋₂alkyl-; in a particular embodiment X¹ represents -NR¹¹-, -O- or -O-CH₂-;
- X² represents a direct bond, O, -O-C₁₋₂alkyl-, -O-N=CH-, C₁₋₂alkyl, NR¹² or NR¹²-C₁₋₂alkyl-; in a particular embodiment X² represents a direct bond, -O-N=CH-, C₁₋₂alkyl-, -O-C₁₋₂alkyl-, -O- or -O-CH₂-;
- R¹ represents hydrogen, cyano, halo or hydroxy, preferably halo;
- R² represents hydrogen, cyano, halo, hydroxy, hydroxycarbonyl-, C₁₋₄alkyloxycarbonyl-, Het¹⁶-carbonyl-, C₁₋₄alkyl-, C₂₋₆alkynyl-, Ar⁵ or Het¹; In a further embodiment R² represents hydrogen, cyano, halo, hydroxy, or Ar⁵;
- R³ represents hydrogen;
- R⁴ represents hydrogen, hydroxy, C₁₋₄alkyloxy-, Ar⁴-C₁₋₄alkyloxy or R⁴ represents C₁₋₄alkyloxy substituted with one or where possible two or more substituents selected from C₁₋₄alkyloxy- or Het²-;

R¹¹ represents hydrogen, C₁₋₄alkyl- or C₁₋₄alkyl-oxy-carbonyl-;

R¹² represents hydrogen, C₁₋₄alkyl- or C₁₋₄alkyl-oxy-carbonyl-;

R¹³ represents Het¹⁴-C₁₋₄alkyl, in particular morpholinyl-C₁₋₄alkyl;

5 Het¹ represents thiazolyl optionally substituted amino, C₁₋₄alkyl, hydroxy-C₁₋₄alkyl-, phenyl, phenyl-C₁₋₄alkyl-, C₁₋₄alkyl-oxy-C₁₋₄alkyl- mono- or di(C₁₋₄alkyl)amino- or amino-carbonyl-;

Het² represents a heterocycle selected from morpholinyl, piperazinyl, piperidinyl or pyrrolidinyl wherein said Het² is optionally substituted with one or where possible two or more substituents selected from hydroxy, amino or C₁₋₄alkyl-;

10 In a further embodiment Het² represents a heterocycle selected from morpholinyl or piperidinyl optionally substituted with C₁₋₄alkyl-, preferably methyl;

Het¹⁴ represents a heterocycle selected from morpholinyl, piperazinyl, piperidinyl or pyrrolidinyl wherein said Het¹² is optionally substituted with one or where possible two or more substituents selected from hydroxy, amino or C₁₋₄alkyl-;

15 Het¹⁶ represents a heterocycle selected from piperidinyl, morpholinyl or pyrrolidinyl;

Ar⁴ represents phenyl optionally substituted with cyano, hydroxy-, C₁₋₄alkyloxy or C₁₋₄alkyl-;

Ar⁵ represents phenyl optionally substituted with cyano, hydroxy, C₁₋₄alkyloxy or C₁₋₄alkyl.

20

A further group of compounds consists of those compounds of formula (I) wherein one or more of the following restrictions apply :

Z represents NH;

25 Y represents -C₃₋₉alkyl-, -C₁₋₅alkyl-NR¹³-C₁₋₅alkyl-, -C₁₋₆alkyl-NH-CO- or -CO-NH-C₁₋₆alkyl- ;

X¹ represents -O- or -NR¹¹-;

X² represents a direct bond, -C₁₋₂alkyl-, -O-C₁₋₂alkyl, -O- or -O-CH₂-;

R¹ represents hydrogen or halo;

30 R² represents hydrogen, cyano, halo, hydroxycarbonyl-, C₁₋₄alkyloxycarbonyl-, Het¹⁶-carbonyl- or Ar⁵;

R³ represents hydrogen;

R⁴ represents hydrogen, hydroxy, C₁₋₄alkyloxy-, Ar⁴-C₁₋₄alkyloxy or R⁴ represents C₁₋₄alkyloxy substituted with one or where possible two or more substituents selected from

35 C₁₋₄alkyloxy- or Het²-;

R¹¹ represents hydrogen;

R¹² represents hydrogen, C₁₋₄alkyl- or C₁₋₄alkyl-oxy-carbonyl-;

R¹³ represents Het¹⁴-C₁₋₄alkyl, in particular morpholinyl-C₁₋₄alkyl;

Het² represents a heterocycle selected from morpholinyl, piperazinyl, piperidinyl or pyrrolidinyl wherein said Het² is optionally substituted with one or where possible two or more substituents selected from hydroxy, amino or C₁₋₄alkyl-;

5 In a further embodiment Het² represents a heterocycle selected from morpholinyl or piperidinyl optionally substituted with C₁₋₄alkyl-, preferably methyl;

Het¹⁴ represents morpholinyl;

Het¹⁶ represents a heterocycle selected from morpholinyl or pyrrolidinyl;

Ar⁴ represents phenyl;

10 Ar⁵ represents phenyl optionally substituted with cyano.

Other special group of compounds are:

- those compounds of formula (I) wherein -X¹- represents -O-;
- those compounds of formula (I) wherein -X¹- represents -NR¹¹-, in particular -NH-;
- 15 - those compounds of formula (I) wherein R¹ is fluoro, chloro or bromo;
- those compounds of formula (I) wherein R² is fluoro, chloro or bromo;
- those compounds of formula (I) wherein R² is Het¹, in particular thiazolyl optionally substituted with methyl;
- those compounds of formula (I) wherein R² is C₂₋₆alkynyl-, in particular ethynyl;
- 20 - those compounds of formula (I) wherein R² is Ar⁵, in particular phenyl optionally substituted with cyano;
- those compounds of formula (I) wherein R³ is cyano;
- those compounds of formula (I) wherein R⁴ represents methoxy and wherein said methoxy is at position 7 of the structure of formula (I).
- 25 - those compounds of formula (I) wherein R⁴ represents C₁₋₄alkyloxy substituted with one substituent selected from C₁₋₄alkyloxy- or Het²-, in particular propyloxy substituted with morpholinyl;
- those compounds of formula (I) wherein R¹² is hydrogen or C₁₋₄alkyl-, in particular methyl or wherein R¹² is C₁₋₄alkyl-oxy-carbonyl-, in particular t-butyl-oxy-carbonyl-;
- 30 - those compounds of formula (I) wherein Het² represent morpholinyl optionally substituted with C₁₋₄alkyl, preferably morpholinyl attached through the nitrogen atom to the remainder of the compounds of formula (I);
- those compounds of formula (I) with Het³ represent morpholinyl optionally substituted with C₁₋₄alkyl, preferably morpholinyl attached through the nitrogen
- 35 atom to the remainder of the compounds of formula (I);

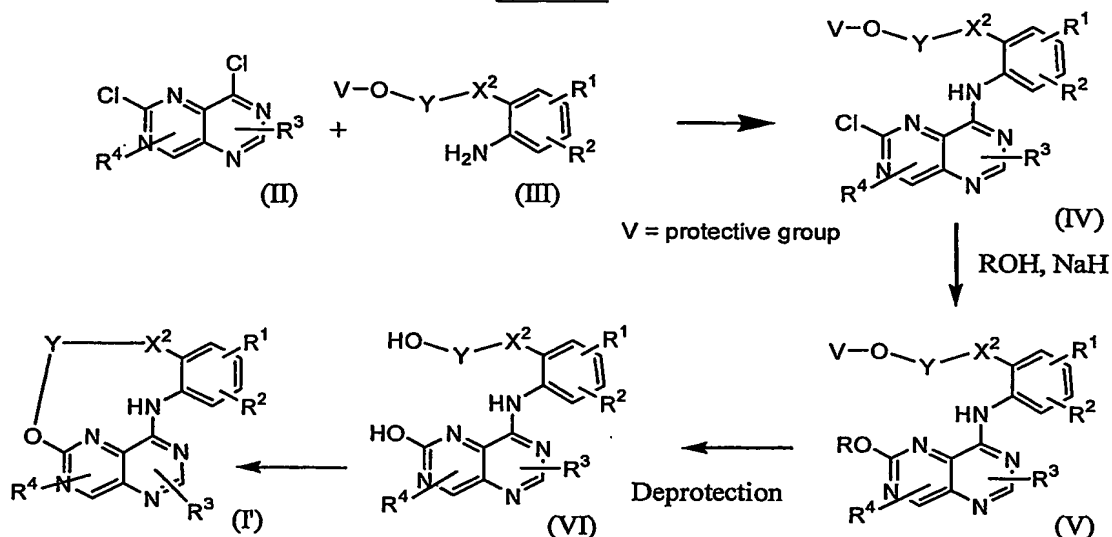
- those compounds of formula (I) wherein Het¹² represent morpholinyl optionally substituted with C₁₋₄alkyl, preferably morpholinyl attached through the nitrogen atom to the remainder of the compounds of formula (I).

5 In a further embodiment of the present invention the R¹ substituent is at position 4', the R² substituent is at position 5', the R³ substituent is at position 2 and the R⁴ substituent at position 6 of the structure of formula (I).

10 The compounds of this invention can be prepared by any of several standard synthetic processes commonly used by those skilled in the art of organic chemistry and described for instance in the following references; "Heterocyclic Compounds" – Vol.24 (part4) p 261-304 Fused pyrimidines, Wiley – Interscience ; Chem. Pharm. Bull., Vol 41(2) 362-368 (1993); J.Chem.Soc., Perkin Trans. 1, 2001, 130-137.

15 As further exemplified in the experimental part of the description, the group of compounds of formula (I) where -X¹- represents -O-, hereinafter referred to as compounds of formula (I'), are generally prepared using the following synthesis scheme. The compounds of this invention may be prepared by coupling the known 4-chloro-6-chloropyrimidopyrimidine (II) with suitable substituted anilines (III), which in
20 their turn can be prepared according to reaction schemes 3-7, furnish the intermediate compounds (IV). Substitution under art known conditions of the 6-chloro group with an appropriate alkoxide, such as for example benzyloxide, methoxide, 2-trimethylsilylethanol, should give upon deprotection, respectively catalytic hydrogenation, TMSCl, Na₂S, TFA, the desired Mitsunobu precursor of formula (VI)
25 (Scheme 1). Next, ring closure under Mitsunobu conditions give the target compounds (I').

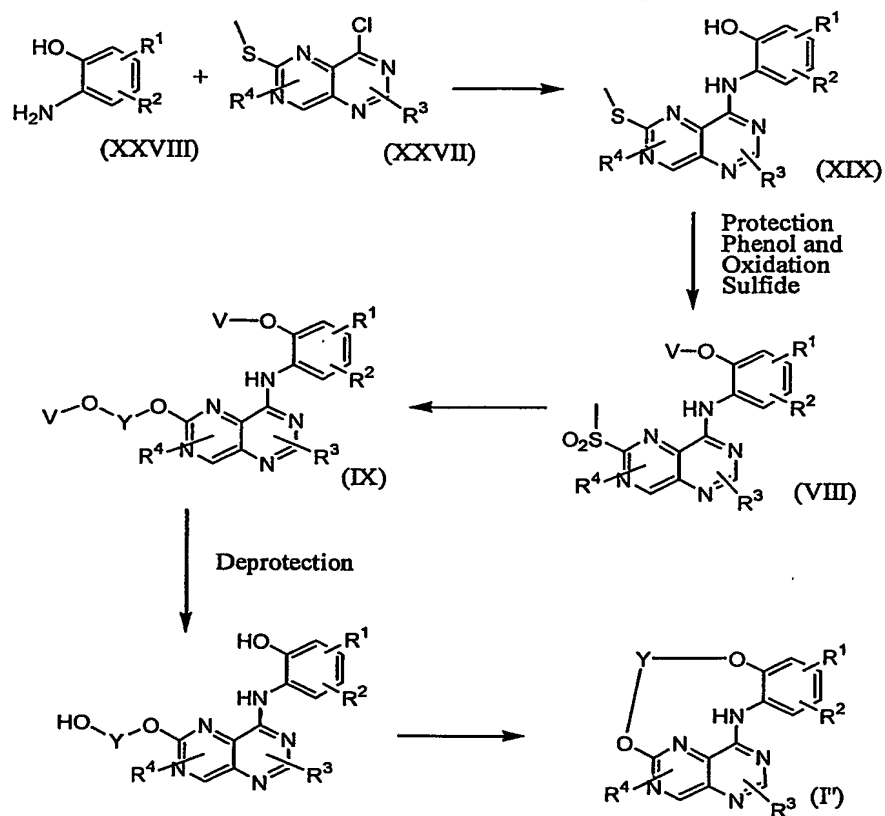
Scheme 1



R represents benzyl or methyl

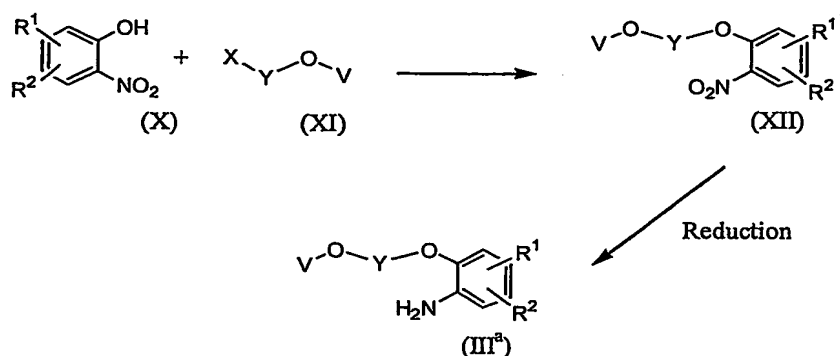
- Alternatively, those compounds of formula (I'), where X² represents -O- are prepared by coupling the known 8-chloro-2(methylthio)-pyrimido[5,4-d]pyrimidine (XXVII) with 2-aminophenol derivatives of formula (XXVIII) yielding the intermediate compounds of formula (XXIX). Next, after protection of the phenol and oxidation of the methylthio, the pyrimidopyrimidine of formula (VIII) is converted into the intermediate of formula (IX) using the appropriate alkoxide. Subsequent deprotection followed by ring closure under Mitsunobu conditions should give the target compounds of formula (I').

Scheme 2



For those compounds where X^2 represents -O-, the suitable substituted anilines of formula (III^a) are generally prepared from the commercially available nitro-phenols (X) and the α , ω -protected halogenated alcohols (XI) under alkaline conditions in a reaction inert solvent, for example, using dimethylacetamide (DMA) in the presence of K_2CO_3 . The resulting nitro-phenyl derivative (XII) is subsequently reduced according to standard conditions, for example, using iron/acetic acid, to yield the substituted anilines of formula (III^a) (Scheme 3).

Scheme 3



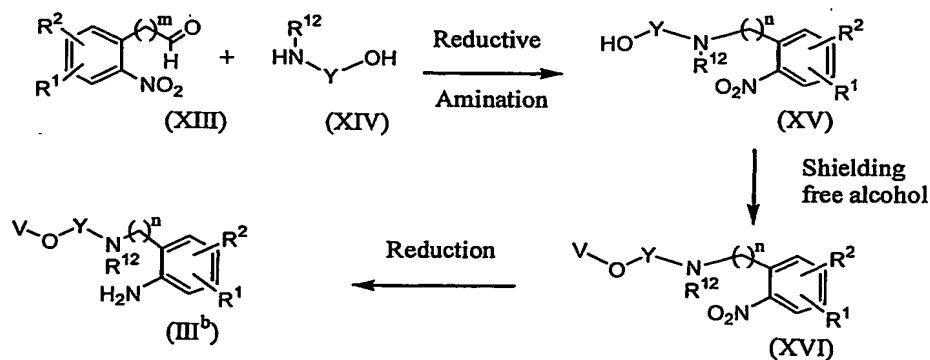
X represents a halogen such as for example, Cl, Br and I
V represents a protective group such as for example methylcarbonyl

For those compounds where X² represents -NR¹²- or -NR¹²-C₁₋₂alkyl-, the suitable substituted anilines of formula (III^b) are generally prepared from the commercially available 2-nitro-benzaldehydes (XIII) and the amine substituted alcohols (XIV) by reductive amination under standard conditions, for example using NaBH₄ and titanium(iv)isopropoxide as reducing agents in ethanol as solvent, yielding in a first step the nitro-benzylamines of formula (XV).

Next the primary free alcohol is protected using art known procedures, for example, using an esterification reaction with acetic anhydride in the presence of pyridine.

The thus obtained intermediate of formula (XVI) is subsequently reduced according to standard conditions, for example, using iron/acetic acid to yield the substituted anilines of formula (III^b) (Scheme 4).

Scheme 4

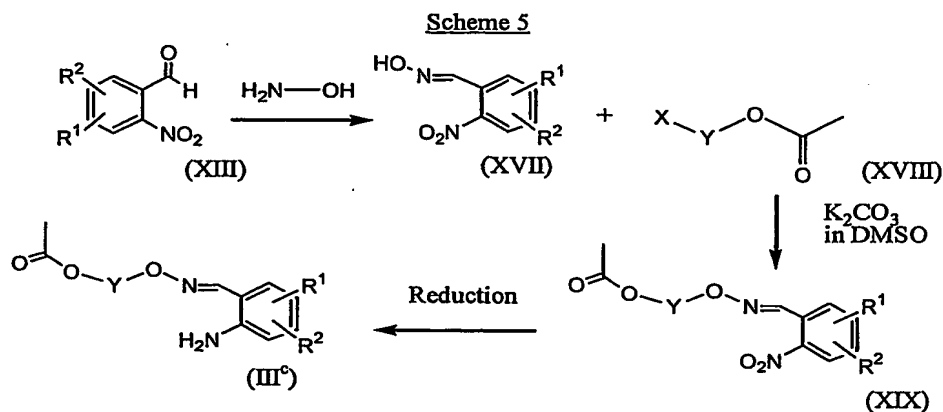


V represents a protective group such as for example methylcarbonyl
m = 0 or 1 and n = 1 or 2

For those compounds where X^2 represents $-O-N=CH-$, the suitable substituted anilines of formula (III^c) are generally prepared according to reaction scheme 5.

In a first step the known 2-nitro-benzaldehydes (XIII) are converted into the corresponding oxime (XVII) using, for example, the art known condensation reaction with hydroxylamine.

Next said oxime of formula XVII is allowed to react for example, with an halogenated alkylacetate under alkaline conditions, for example using K_2CO_3 in DMSO or with a stronger silyl protecting group like TBDMS or TBDPS, and NaH in THF for the reaction conditions, followed by reducing the nitro group, for example, with iron/ acetic acid, to provide the suitable substituted aniline of formula (III^c).



X represents a halogen such as for example Cl, Br or I

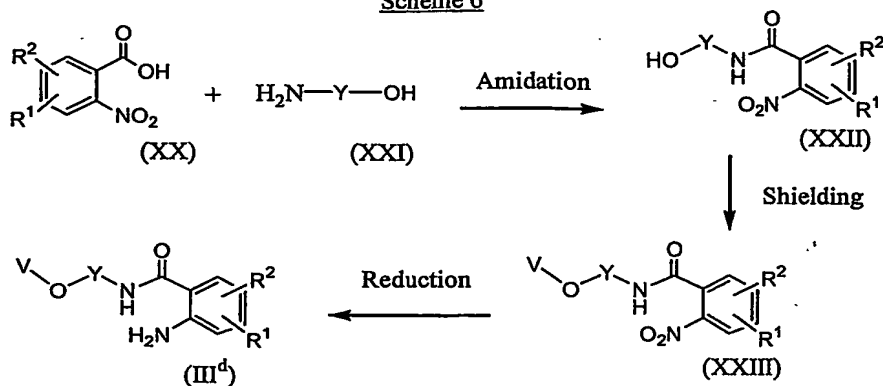
For those compounds where X^2 represents a direct bond and Y represents C₁₋₆alkyl-NH-CO-, the suitable substituted anilines of formula (III^d) are generally prepared according to reaction scheme 6.

In a first step the known 2-nitro-benzoic acids (XX) are amidated to the intermediates of formula (XXII) under art known conditions, for example, using a hydroxylated amine of formula (XXI) that is added dropwise to a mixture of (XX) in CH₂Cl₂ in the presence of 1,1'-carbonylbis-1H-imidazole.

Next the primary free alcohol is protected using art known procedures, for example, using an esterification reaction with acetic anhydride in the presence of pyridine.

The thus obtained intermediate of formula (XXIII) is subsequently reduced according to standard conditions, for example, using iron/acetic acid to yield the substituted anilines of formula (III^d).

Scheme 6

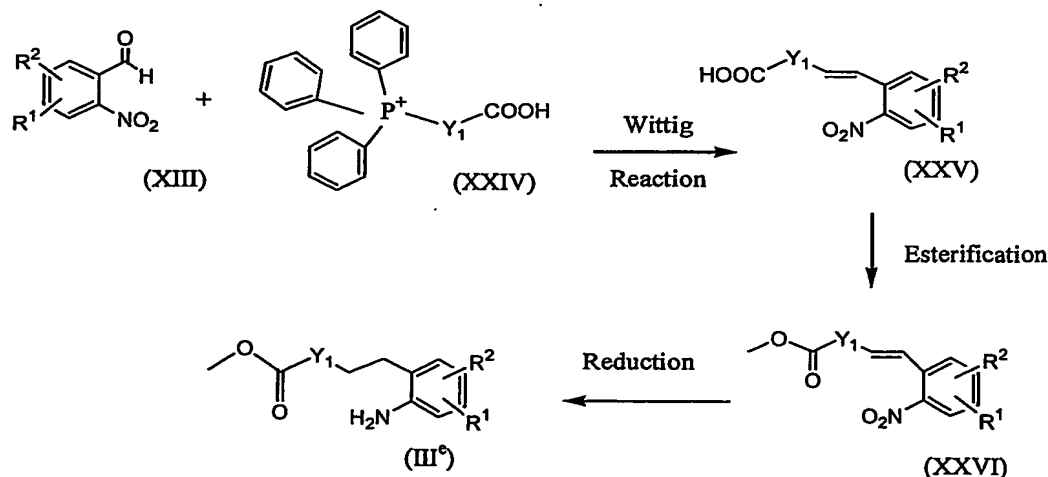


V represents a protective group such as for example methylcarbonyl

For those compounds where X² represents a direct bond the suitable substituted anilines of formula (III^e) are generally prepared according to reaction scheme 7.

- 5 In a first step the known 2-nitro-benzaldehydes (XIII) are alkenated to the intermediates of formula (XXV) under art known conditions, for example, using the Wittig Reaction with the appropriate phosphonium salt of formula (XXIV). Following esterification of the free carboxylic acid under standard conditions for example, using ethanol under acidic conditions, the intermediate of formula (XXVI) are reduced to yield the desired substituted anilines of formula (III^e).
- 10

Scheme 7



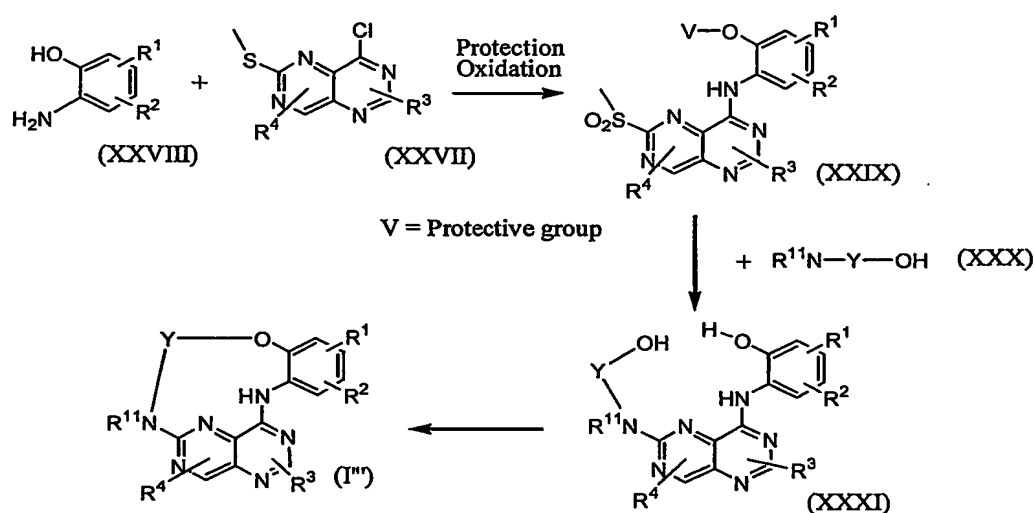
Y₁ represents a C₁₋₇alkyl

- 15 As further exemplified in the experimental part of the description, the group of compounds of formula (I) where -X¹- represents -NR¹¹-, hereinafter referred to as

compounds of formula (I'''), are generally prepared using the following synthesis scheme (Scheme 8). Said compounds may be prepared by coupling the known 8-chloro-2(methylthio)-pyrimido[5,4-d]pyrimidine with 2-aminophenol derivatives of formula (XXVIII), yielding the intermediate compounds of formula (XXIX).

- 5 Next, the pyrimido[5,4-d]pyrimidine of formula (XXIX) is aminated using an aminated alcohol (XXX) under art known conditions, followed by ring closure under Mitsunobu conditions to give the target compounds of formula (I''').

Scheme 8



10

Where necessary or desired, any one or more of the following further steps in any order may be performed :

- (i) removing any remaining protecting group(s);
- 15 (ii) converting a compound of formula (I) or a protected form thereof into a further compound of formula (I) or a protected form thereof;
- (iii) converting a compound of formula (I) or a protected form thereof into a *N*-oxide, a salt, a quaternary amine or a solvate of a compound of formula (I) or a protected form thereof;
- 20 (iv) converting a *N*-oxide, a salt, a quaternary amine or a solvate of a compound of formula (I) or a protected form thereof into a compound of formula (I) or a protected form thereof;
- (v) converting a *N*-oxide, a salt, a quaternary amine or a solvate of a compound of formula (I) or a protected form thereof into another *N*-oxide, a pharmaceutically

acceptable addition salt a quaternary amine or a solvate of a compound of formula (I) or a protected form thereof;

(vi) where the compound of formula (I) is obtained as a mixture of (R) and (S) enantiomers resolving the mixture to obtain the desired enantiomer.

5

Compounds of formula (I), *N*-oxides, addition salts, quaternary amines and stereochemical isomeric forms thereof can be converted into further compounds according to the invention using procedures known in the art.

10 It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that in the processes described above the functional groups of intermediate compounds may need to be blocked by protecting groups.

Functional groups, which it is desirable to protect, include hydroxy, amino and
15 carboxylic acid. Suitable protecting groups for hydroxy include trialkylsilyl groups (e.g. tert-butyldimethylsilyl, tert-butyldiphenylsilyl or trimethylsilyl), benzyl and tetrahydropyranyl. Suitable protecting groups for amino include tert-butyloxycarbonyl or benzyloxycarbonyl. Suitable protecting groups for carboxylic acid include C₍₁₋₆₎alkyl or benzyl esters.

20

The protection and deprotection of functional groups may take place before or after a reaction step.

Additionally, the *N*-atoms in compounds of formula (I) can be methylated by art-
25 known methods using CH₃-I in a suitable solvent such as, for example 2-propanone, tetrahydrofuran or dimethylformamide.

The compounds of formula (I) can also be converted into each other following art-known procedures of functional group transformation of which some examples are
30 mentioned hereinafter.

The compounds of formula (I) may also be converted to the corresponding *N*-oxide forms following art-known procedures for converting a trivalent nitrogen into its
35 *N*-oxide form. Said *N*-oxidation reaction may generally be carried out by reacting the starting material of formula (I) with 3-phenyl-2-(phenylsulfonyl)oxaziridine or with an appropriate organic or inorganic peroxide. Appropriate inorganic peroxides comprise, for example, hydrogen peroxide, alkali metal or earth alkaline metal peroxides, e.g.

sodium peroxide, potassium peroxide; appropriate organic peroxides may comprise peroxy acids such as, for example, benzenecarboperoxoic acid or halo substituted benzenecarboperoxoic acid, e.g. 3-chlorobenzenecarboperoxoic acid, peroxyalkanoic acids, e.g. peroxyacetic acid, alkylhydroperoxides, e.g. t-butyl hydroperoxide. Suitable
5 solvents are, for example, water, lower alkanols, e.g. ethanol and the like, hydrocarbons, e.g. toluene, ketones, e.g. 2-butanone, halogenated hydrocarbons, e.g. dichloromethane, and mixtures of such solvents.

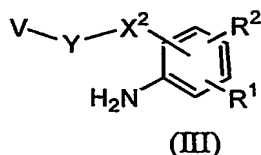
10 Pure stereochemically isomeric forms of the compounds of formula (I) may be obtained by the application of art-known procedures. Diastereomers may be separated by physical methods such as selective crystallization and chromatographic techniques, e.g. counter-current distribution, liquid chromatography and the like.

15 Some of the compounds of formula (I) and some of the intermediates in the present invention may contain an asymmetric carbon atom. Pure stereochemically isomeric forms of said compounds and said intermediates can be obtained by the application of art-known procedures. For example, diastereoisomers can be separated by physical methods such as selective crystallization or chromatographic techniques, e.g. counter current distribution, liquid chromatography and the like methods. Enantiomers can be
20 obtained from racemic mixtures by first converting said racemic mixtures with suitable resolving agents such as, for example, chiral acids, to mixtures of diastereomeric salts or compounds; then physically separating said mixtures of diastereomeric salts or compounds by, for example, selective crystallization or chromatographic techniques, e.g. liquid chromatography and the like methods; and finally converting said separated
25 diastereomeric salts or compounds into the corresponding enantiomers. Pure stereochemically isomeric forms may also be obtained from the pure stereochemically isomeric forms of the appropriate intermediates and starting materials, provided that the intervening reactions occur stereospecifically.

30 An alternative manner of separating the enantiomeric forms of the compounds of formula (I) and intermediates involves liquid chromatography, in particular liquid chromatography using a chiral stationary phase.

35 Some of the intermediates and starting materials as used in the reaction procedures mentioned hereinabove are known compounds and may be commercially available or may be prepared according to art-known procedures. However, in the synthesis of the

compounds of formula (I), the present invention further provides the intermediates of formula (III)



5 the pharmaceutically acceptable addition salts and the stereochemically isomeric forms thereof, wherein

Y represents -C₃₋₉alkyl-, -C₃₋₉alkenyl-, -C₁₋₅alkyl-oxy-C₁₋₅alkyl-,
 -C₁₋₅alkyl-NR¹³-C₁₋₅alkyl-, -C₁₋₅alkyl-NR¹⁴-CO-C₁₋₅alkyl-,
 -C₁₋₅alkyl-CO-NR¹⁵-C₁₋₅alkyl-, -C₁₋₆alkyl-CO-NH-, -C₁₋₆alkyl-NH-CO-,
 10 -C₁₋₇alkyl-CO-, C₁₋₆alkyl-CO-C₁₋₆alkyl;

X² represents a direct bond, O, -O-C₁₋₂alkyl-, CO, -CO-C₁₋₂alkyl-, NR¹²,
 -NR¹²-C₁₋₂alkyl-, -CH₂-, -O-N=CH- or C₁₋₂alkyl;

R¹ represents hydrogen, cyano, halo, hydroxy, formyl, C₁₋₆alkoxy-, C₁₋₆alkyl-,
 C₁₋₆alkoxy- substituted with halo,

15 C₁₋₄alkyl substituted with one or where possible two or more substituents selected from hydroxy or halo; and

R² represents hydrogen, cyano, halo, hydroxy, hydroxycarbonyl-, Het¹⁶-carbonyl-,
 C₁₋₄alkyloxycarbonyl-, C₁₋₄alkylcarbonyl-, aminocarbonyl-, mono-or
 di(C₁₋₄alkyl)aminocarbonyl-, Het¹, formyl, C₁₋₄alkyl-, C₂₋₆alkynyl-, C₃₋₆cycloalkyl-,
 20 C₃₋₆cycloalkyloxy-, C₁₋₆alkoxy-, Ar⁵, Ar¹-oxy-, dihydroxyborane ,
 C₁₋₆alkoxy- substituted with halo,

C₁₋₄alkyl substituted with one or where possible two or more substituents selected from halo, hydroxy or NR⁵R⁶,

25 C₁₋₄alkylcarbonyl- wherein said C₁₋₄alkyl is optionally substituted with one or where possible two or more substituents selected from hydroxy or C₁₋₄alkyl-oxy-;

R⁵ and R⁶ are each independently selected from hydrogen or C₁₋₄alkyl;

R¹² represents hydrogen, C₁₋₄alkyl, C₁₋₄alkyl-oxy-carbonyl-, Het¹⁷, Het¹⁸-C₁₋₄alkyl-,
 C₂₋₄alkenylcarbonyl- optionally substituted with Het¹⁹-C₁₋₄alkylaminocarbonyl-,
 30 C₂₋₄alkenylsulfonyl-, C₁₋₄alkyloxyC₁₋₄alkyl- or phenyl optionally substituted with one or where possible two or more substituents selected from hydrogen, hydroxy, amino or C₁₋₄alkyloxy-;

R¹³ represents hydrogen, C₁₋₄alkyl, Het¹³, Het¹⁴-C₁₋₄alkyl- or phenyl optionally substituted with one or where possible two or more substituents selected from
 35 hydrogen, hydroxy, amino or C₁₋₄alkyloxy-;

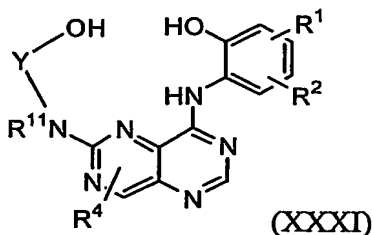
- R¹⁴ and R¹⁵ are each independently selected from hydrogen, C₁₋₄alkyl, Het¹⁵-C₁₋₄alkyl- or C₁₋₄alkyloxyC₁₋₄alkyl-;
- Het¹ represents a heterocycle selected from piperidinyl, morpholinyl, piperazinyl, furanyl, pyrazolyl, dioxolanyl, thiazolyl, oxazolyl, imidazolyl, isoxazolyl, oxadiazolyl, pyridinyl or pyrrolidinyl wherein said Het¹ is optionally substituted amino, C₁₋₄alkyl, hydroxy-C₁₋₄alkyl-, phenyl, phenyl-C₁₋₄alkyl-, C₁₋₄alkyl-oxy-C₁₋₄alkyl- mono- or di(C₁₋₄alkyl)amino- or amino-carbonyl-;
- Het¹³ represent a heterocycle selected from pyrrolidinyl or piperidinyl optionally substituted with one or where possible two or more substituents selected from C₁₋₄alkyl, C₃₋₆cycloalkyl, hydroxy-C₁₋₄alkyl-, C₁₋₄alkyloxyC₁₋₄alkyl or polyhydroxy-C₁₋₄alkyl-;
- Het¹⁴ represent a heterocycle selected from morpholinyl, pyrrolidinyl, piperazinyl or piperidinyl optionally substituted with one or where possible two or more substituents selected from C₁₋₄alkyl, C₃₋₆cycloalkyl, hydroxy-C₁₋₄alkyl-, C₁₋₄alkyloxyC₁₋₄alkyl or polyhydroxy-C₁₋₄alkyl-;
- Het¹⁵ represent a heterocycle selected from morpholinyl, pyrrolidinyl, piperazinyl or piperidinyl optionally substituted with one or where possible two or more substituents selected from C₁₋₄alkyl, C₃₋₆cycloalkyl, hydroxy-C₁₋₄alkyl-, C₁₋₄alkyloxyC₁₋₄alkyl or polyhydroxy-C₁₋₄alkyl-;
- Het¹⁶ represent a heterocycle selected from morpholinyl, pyrrolidinyl, piperazinyl, 1,3,2-dioxaborolane or piperidinyl wherein said heterocycle is optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from C₁₋₄alkyl; and
- Het¹⁷ represent a heterocycle selected from pyrrolidinyl or piperidinyl optionally substituted with one or where possible two or more substituents selected from C₁₋₄alkyl, C₃₋₆cycloalkyl, hydroxy-C₁₋₄alkyl-, C₁₋₄alkyloxyC₁₋₄alkyl or polyhydroxy-C₁₋₄alkyl-;
- Het¹⁸ and Het¹⁹ each independently represent a heterocycle selected from morpholinyl, pyrrolidinyl, piperazinyl or piperidinyl optionally substituted with one or where possible two or more substituents selected from C₁₋₄alkyl, C₃₋₆cycloalkyl, hydroxy-C₁₋₄alkyl-, C₁₋₄alkyloxyC₁₋₄alkyl or polyhydroxy-C₁₋₄alkyl-;
- Ar¹, Ar², Ar³, Ar⁴ and Ar⁵ each independently represent phenyl optionally substituted with cyano, C₁₋₄alkylsulfonyl-, C₁₋₄alkylsulfonylamino-, aminosulfonylamino-, hydroxy-C₁₋₄alkyl, aminosulfonyl-, hydroxy-, C₁₋₄alkyloxy- or C₁₋₄alkyl.
- In particular the intermediates of formula (III) wherein one or more of the following restrictions apply;

- i) Y represents -C₃₋₉alkyl-, -C₁₋₅alkyl-oxy-C₁₋₅alkyl-, -C₁₋₅alkyl-NR¹³-C₁₋₅alkyl-,
-C₁₋₆alkyl-NH-CO-;
- ii) X² represents a direct bond, O, -O-C₁₋₂alkyl-, NR¹², -NR¹²-C₁₋₂alkyl-, -CH₂-,
-O-N=CH- or C₁₋₂alkyl;
- 5 iii) R¹ represents hydrogen, cyano, halo or hydroxy, preferably halo;
- iv) R² represents hydrogen, cyano, halo, hydroxy, hydroxycarbonyl-,
C₁₋₄alkyloxycarbonyl-, Het¹⁶-carbonyl-, C₁₋₄alkyl-, C₂₋₆alkynyl-, Ar⁵ or Het¹;
In a further embodiment R² represents hydrogen, cyano, halo, hydroxy,
C₂₋₆alkynyl- or Het¹; in particular R² represents hydrogen, cyano, halo, hydroxy, or
10 Ar⁵;
- v) R¹² represents hydrogen, C₁₋₄alkyl, or C₁₋₄alkyloxycarbonyl;
- vi) R¹³ represents Het¹⁴-C₁₋₄alkyl, in particular morpholinyl-C₁₋₄alkyl;
- vii) Het¹ represents thiazolyl optionally substituted amino, C₁₋₄alkyl,
hydroxy-C₁₋₄alkyl-, phenyl, phenyl-C₁₋₄alkyl-, C₁₋₄alkyl-oxy-C₁₋₄alkyl- mono- or
15 di(C₁₋₄alkyl)amino- or amino-carbonyl-;
- viii) Het¹⁶ represents a heterocycle selected from piperidinyl or pyrrolidinyl.

It is also an object of the present invention to provide the use of an intermediate of
formula (III) in the synthesis of a compound of formula (I).

The compounds of formula (I) and the intermediates of formula (XXXI) of the present
invention are useful because they possess pharmacological properties. They can
therefore be used as medicines.

- 25 Accordingly, in a further aspect this invention concerns the intermediates of formula
(XXXI)



the N-oxide forms, the pharmaceutically acceptable addition salts and the
stereochemically isomeric forms thereof, wherein

- 30 Y represents -C₃₋₉alkyl-, -C₁₋₅alkyl-NR¹³-C₁₋₅alkyl-, -C₁₋₆alkyl-NH-CO- or
-CO-NH-C₁₋₆alkyl- ;
R¹ represents hydrogen or halo;

R² represents hydrogen, cyano, halo, hydroxycarbonyl-, C₁₋₄alkyloxycarbonyl-,
Het¹⁶-carbonyl- or Ar⁵;

R⁴ represents hydroxy, C₁₋₄alkyloxy-, Ar⁴-C₁₋₄alkyloxy or R⁴ represents C₁₋₄alkyloxy
substituted with one or where possible two or more substituents selected from
5 C₁₋₄alkyloxy- or Het²-;

R¹¹ represents hydrogen;

R¹³ represents Het¹⁴-C₁₋₄alkyl, in particular morpholinyl-C₁₋₄alkyl;

Het² represents a heterocycle selected from morpholinyl, piperazinyl, piperidinyl or
pyrrolidinyl wherein said Het² is optionally substituted with one or where possible
10 two or more substituents selected from hydroxy, amino or C₁₋₄alkyl-;

In a further embodiment Het² represents a heterocycle selected from morpholinyl
or piperidinyl optionally substituted with C₁₋₄alkyl-, preferably methyl;

Het¹⁴ represents morpholinyl;

Het¹⁶ represents a heterocycle selected from morpholinyl or pyrrolidinyl;

15 Ar⁴ represents phenyl;

Ar⁵ represents phenyl optionally substituted with cyano; as well as the use of an
intermediate of formula (XXXI) in the synthesis of a compound of formula (I).

20 As described in the experimental part hereinafter, the growth inhibitory effect and anti-
tumour activity of the present compounds and some of the intermediates has been
demonstrated in vitro, in enzymatic assays on the receptor tyrosine kinase EGFR. In an
alternative assay, the growth inhibitory effect of the compounds was tested on the
ovarian carcinoma cell line SKOV3 using art known cytotoxicity assays such as
LIVE/DEAD (Molecular Probes) or MTT.

25 Accordingly, the present invention provides the compounds of formula (I) and the
intermediates of formula (XXXI) and their pharmaceutically acceptable *N*-oxides,
addition salts, quaternary amines and stereochemically isomeric forms for use in
therapy. More particular in the treatment or prevention of cell proliferation mediated
30 diseases. The compounds of formula (I), the intermediates of formula (XXXI) and their
pharmaceutically acceptable *N*-oxides, addition salts, quaternary amines and the
stereochemically isomeric forms may hereinafter be referred to as compounds
according to the invention.

35 Disorders for which the compounds according to the invention are particularly useful
are atherosclerosis, restenosis, cancer and diabetic complications e.g. retinopathy.

In view of the utility of the compounds according to the invention, there is provided a method of treating a cell proliferative disorder such as atherosclerosis, restenosis and cancer, the method comprising administering to an animal in need of such treatment, for example, a mammal including humans, suffering from a cell proliferative disorder,
5 a therapeutically effective amount of a compound according to the present invention.

Said method comprising the systemic or topical administration of an effective amount of a compound according to the invention, to animals, including humans. One skilled in the art will recognize that a therapeutically effective amount of the EGFR inhibitors
10 of the present invention is the amount sufficient to induce the growth inhibitory effect and that this amount varies *inter alia*, depending on the size, the type of the neoplasia, the concentration of the compound in the therapeutic formulation, and the condition of the patient. Generally, an amount of EGFR inhibitor to be administered as a therapeutic agent for treating cell proliferative disorder such as atherosclerosis,
15 restenosis and cancer, will be determined on a case by case by an attending physician.

Generally, a suitable dose is one that results in a concentration of the EGFR inhibitor at the treatment site in the range of 0.5 nM to 200 μ M, and more usually 5 nM to 10 μ M. To obtain these treatment concentrations, a patient in need of treatment likely will be
20 administered between 0.01 mg/kg to 300 mg/kg body weight, in particular from 10 mg/kg to 100 mg/kg body weight. As noted above, the above amounts may vary on a case-by-case basis. In these methods of treatment the compounds according to the invention are preferably formulated prior to admission. As described herein below, suitable pharmaceutical formulations are prepared by known procedures using well
25 known and readily available ingredients.

Due to their high degree of selectivity as EGFR inhibitors, the compounds of formula (I) and the intermediates of formula (XXXI) as defined above, are also useful to mark or identify the kinase domain within the receptor tyrosine kinase receptors. To
30 this purpose, the compounds of the present invention can be labelled, in particular by replacing, partially or completely, one or more atoms in the molecule by their radioactive isotopes. Examples of interesting labelled compounds are those compounds having at least one halo which is a radioactive isotope of iodine, bromine or fluorine; or those compounds having at least one ^{11}C -atom or tritium atom.

35 One particular group consists of those compounds of formula (I) and intermediates of formula (XXXI) wherein R^1 is a radioactive halogen atom. In principle, any compound according to the invention containing a halogen atom is prone for

radiolabelling by replacing the halogen atom by a suitable isotope. Suitable halogen radioisotopes to this purpose are radioactive iodides, e.g. ^{122}I , ^{123}I , ^{125}I , ^{131}I ; radioactive bromides, e.g. ^{75}Br , ^{76}Br , ^{77}Br and ^{82}Br , and radioactive fluorides, e.g. ^{18}F . The introduction of a radioactive halogen atom can be performed by a suitable exchange
5 reaction or by using any one of the procedures as described hereinabove to prepare halogen derivatives of formula (I).

Another interesting form of radiolabelling is by substituting a carbon atom by a ^{11}C -atom or the substitution of a hydrogen atom by a tritium atom.

Hence, said radiolabelled compounds according to the invention can be used in a
10 process of specifically marking receptor sites in biological material. Said process comprises the steps of (a) radiolabelling a compound according to the invention, (b) administering this radiolabelled compound to biological material and subsequently (c) detecting the emissions from the radiolabelled compound.

The term biological material is meant to comprise every kind of material which has
15 a biological origin. More in particular this term refers to tissue samples, plasma or body fluids but also to animals, specially warm-blooded animals, or parts of animals such as organs.

When used in *in vivo* assays, the radiolabelled compounds are administered in an appropriate composition to an animal and the location of said radiolabelled compounds
20 is detected using imaging techniques, such as, for instance, Single Photon Emission Computerized Tomography (SPECT) or Positron Emission Tomography (PET) and the like. In this manner the distribution of the particular receptor sites throughout the body can be detected and organs containing said receptor sites can be visualized by the imaging techniques mentioned hereinabove. This process of imaging an organ by
25 administering a radiolabelled compound of formula (I) and detecting the emissions from the radioactive compound also constitutes a part of the present invention.

In yet a further aspect, the present invention provides the use of the compounds according to the invention in the manufacture of a medicament for treating any of the
30 aforementioned cell proliferative disorders or indications.

The amount of a compound according to the present invention, also referred to here as the active ingredient, which is required to achieve a therapeutical effect will be, of course, vary with the particular compound, the route of administration, the age and
35 condition of the recipient, and the particular disorder or disease being treated. A suitable daily dose would be from 0.01 mg/kg to 300 mg/kg body weight, in particular from 10 mg/kg to 100 mg/kg body weight. A method of treatment may also include

administering the active ingredient on a regimen of between one and four intakes per day.

While it is possible for the active ingredient to be administered alone, it is preferable to present it as a pharmaceutical composition. Accordingly, the present invention further provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound according to the present invention, together with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent. The carrier or diluent must be "acceptable" in the sense of being compatible with the other ingredients of the composition and not deleterious to the recipients thereof.

The pharmaceutical compositions of this invention may be prepared by any methods well known in the art of pharmacy, for example, using methods such as those described in Gennaro et al. Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences (18th ed., Mack Publishing Company, 1990, see especially Part 8 : Pharmaceutical preparations and their Manufacture). A therapeutically effective amount of the particular compound, in base form or addition salt form, as the active ingredient is combined in intimate admixture with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, which may take a wide variety of forms depending on the form of preparation desired for administration. These pharmaceutical compositions are desirably in unitary dosage form suitable, preferably, for systemic administration such as oral, percutaneous or parenteral administration; or topical administration such as via inhalation, a nose spray, eye drops or via a cream, gel, shampoo or the like. For example, in preparing the compositions in oral dosage form, any of the usual pharmaceutical media may be employed, such as, for example, water, glycols, oils, alcohols and the like in the case of oral liquid preparations such as suspensions, syrups, elixirs and solutions; or solid carriers such as starches, sugars, kaolin, lubricants, binders, disintegrating agents and the like in the case of powders, pills, capsules and tablets. Because of their ease in administration, tablets and capsules represent the most advantageous oral dosage unit form, in which case solid pharmaceutical carriers are obviously employed. For parenteral compositions, the carrier will usually comprise sterile water, at least in large part, though other ingredients, for example, to aid solubility, may be included. Injectable solutions, for example, may be prepared in which the carrier comprises saline solution, glucose solution or a mixture of saline and glucose solution. Injectable suspensions may also be prepared in which case appropriate liquid carriers, suspending agents and the like may be employed. In the compositions suitable for percutaneous administration, the carrier optionally comprises a penetration enhancing agent and/or a suitable wettable agent, optionally combined with suitable additives of any nature in minor proportions, which additives do not cause

any significant deleterious effects on the skin. Said additives may facilitate the administration to the skin and/or may be helpful for preparing the desired compositions. These compositions may be administered in various ways, e.g., as a transdermal patch, as a spot-on or as an ointment.

5

It is especially advantageous to formulate the aforementioned pharmaceutical compositions in dosage unit form for ease of administration and uniformity of dosage. Dosage unit form as used in the specification and claims herein refers to physically discrete units suitable as unitary dosages, each unit containing a predetermined quantity

10 of active ingredient calculated to produce the desired therapeutic effect in association with the required pharmaceutical carrier. Examples of such dosage unit forms are tablets (including scored or coated tablets), capsules, pills, powder packets, wafers, injectable solutions or suspensions, teaspoonfuls, tablespoonfuls and the like, and segregated multiples thereof.

15

Experimental part

Hereinafter, the term 'ADDP' means 1,1'-(azodicarbonyl)bis- piperidine, 'DMF' means *N,N*-dimethylformamide and 'THF' means tetrahydrofuran.

5

A. Preparation of the intermediates

Example A1

a) Preparation of phenol, 4-chloro-2-[[6-(methylthio)pyrimido[5,4-*d*]pyrimidin-4-yl]amino]- (intermediate 1)

A mixture of 8-chloro-2-(methylthio)- pyrimido[5,4-*d*]pyrimidine (0.0047 mol) and 2-amino-4-chlorophenol (0.0094 mol) in dioxane (5 ml) was stirred at 80°C for 1 hour, then cooled to room temperature, the precipitate was filtered off, washed with water and then with diethyl ether and dried in vacuo, yielding 1.2g (80%) of intermediate 1.

10

b) Preparation of phenol, 4-chloro-2-[[6-[(6-hydroxyhexyl)amino]pyrimido[5,4-*d*]pyrimidin-4-yl]amino]- (intermediate 2)

A mixture of intermediate 1 (0.00172 mol) in 6-amino-1-hexanol (0.0022 mol) was melt at 100°C after 8 hours. The residue was purified by column chromatography over silica gel (eluent: CH₂Cl₂/CH₃OH/NH₄OH 97/3/0.1; 35-70µm) yielding 0.170g of solid. Ether was added. The solid was filtered off and dried in vacuo, yielding 135mg (20%) of intermediate 2.

15

B. Preparation of the compounds

Example B1

Preparation of 6,4-(nitrilometheno)pyrimido[4,5-*b*][13,1,4,6]benzoxatriazacyclopentadecine, 17-chloro-7,8,9,10,11,12,13,19-octahydro- (compound 1)

In two separate dropping funnels, a solution of ADDP (0.00102 mol) in THF (2 ml) and a solution of tributylphosphine (0.00177 mol) in THF (2 ml) were slowly simultaneously added to a solution of intermediate 2 (0.000681 mol) in THF (10 ml) and DMF (1.4 ml), and stirred at room temperature for 18 hours. Then, a solution of ADDP (0.000340 mol) in THF (0.7 mL) and a solution of tributylphosphine (0.000592 mol) in THF (0.7 mL) were simultaneously added at room temperature for 2 hours. The mixture was hydrolyzed and the precipitate was filtered off, wash with water then with isopropanol and the diethyl ether, and dried in vacuo, yielding 0.124g (49%) of compound 1, melting point >260°C.

20

25

C. Pharmacological examples

Example C.1 : in vitro inhibition of EGFR

The *in vitro* inhibition of EGFR was assessed using either the Flash Plate technology or the glass-fiber filter technology as described by Davies, S.P. et al., Biochem J. (2000), 351; p.95-105. The Flash Plate technology is generally described by B.A. Brown *et al.* in High Throughput Screening (1997), p.317-328. Editor(s): Devlin, John P. Publisher: Dekker, New York, N. Y.

10 In the Flash Plate EGFR kinase reaction assay, a kinase substrate consisting of biotinylated poly(L-glutamic acid-L-tyrosine) (poly(GT)biotin), is incubated with the aforementioned protein in the presence of (³³P) radiolabeled ATP. (³³P) phosphorylation of the substrate is subsequently measured as light energy emitted using a streptavidin-coated Flash Plate (PerkinElmer Life Sciences) by trapping and quantifying the binding of the biotin tagged and radiolabeled substrate.

Detailed description

The EGFR kinase reaction is performed at 30°C for 60 minutes in a 96-well microtiter FlashPlate (PerkinElmer Life Sciences). For each of the tested compounds a full dose response 1.10^{-6} M to 1.10^{-10} M has been performed. IRESSA® and Tarceva™ (erlotinib) were used as reference compounds. The 100 µl reaction volume contains 54.5 mM TrisHCl pH 8.0, 10 mM MgCl₂, 100µM Na₃VO₄, 5.0 µM unlabeled ATP, 1mM DTT, 0.009% BSA, 0.8 µCi AT³³P, 0.35 µg/well poly(GT)biotin and 0.5 µg EGFR-kinase domain/well.

25 The reaction is stopped by aspirating the reaction mixture and washing the plate 3x with 200 µl wash/stop buffer (PBS + 100 mM EDTA). After the final wash step 200 µl of wash/stop buffer was added to each well and the amount of phosphorylated (³³P) Poly(GT)biotin determined by counting (30 sec/well) in a microtiterplate scintillation counter.

30

In the glass-fiber filter technology EGFR kinase reaction assay, a kinase substrate consisting of poly(L-glutamic acid-L-tyrosine) (poly(GT)), is incubated with the aforementioned protein in the presence of (³³P) radiolabeled ATP. (³³P) Phosphorylation of the substrate is subsequently measured as radioactivity bound on a glassfiber-filter.

35

Detailed description

The EGFR kinase reaction is performed at 25°C for 10 minutes in a 96-well microtiterplate. For each of the tested compounds a full dose response 1.10^{-6} M to 1.10^{-10} M has been performed. IRESSA® and Tarceva™ (erlotinib) were used as reference compounds. The 25 µl reaction volume contains 60 mM TrisHCl pH 7.5, 3 mM MgCl₂, 3 mM Mn Cl₂, 3 µM Na₃VO₄, 50 µg/ml PEG20000, 5.0 µM unlabeled ATP, 1mM DTT, 0.1 µCi AT³³P, 62.5 ng/well poly(GT) and 0.5 µg EGFR-kinase domain/well.

The reaction is stopped by adding 5 µl of a 3% phosphoric acid solution. 10 µl of the reaction mixture is then spotted onto a Filtermat A filter (Wallac) and washed 3 times for 5 min. in 75 mM phosphoric acid and 1 time for 5 min. in methanol prior to drying and quantification on the Typhoon (Amersham) using a LE phosphorage storage screen.

Example C.2: Serum starved proliferation assay on the ovarian carcinoma SKOV3 cells

The ovarian carcinoma cell line (SKOV3) was used in an epidermal growth factor stimulated cell proliferation assay, to assess the inhibitory effect of the compounds on EGF in whole cells.

In a first step the SKOV3 cells were incubated for 24 hours in the presence of 10% FCS serum. In the second step the cells were incubated with the compounds to be tested in a serum free condition (37 °C and 5% (v/v) CO₂) and subsequently stimulated for 72 hours with EGF at a final concentration of 100 ng/ml. The effect of the compounds on the EGF stimulation was finally assessed in a standard MTT cell viability assay.

The following table provides the pIC50 values of the compounds according to the invention, obtained using the above mentioned kinase assays.

Compound number	<i>In vitro</i> kinase activity assay.(C1) : IC50 in nM	SKOV3 cell (C2) : IC50 in µM
1	8.5	< 5.0

Intermediate number	<i>In vitro</i> kinase activity assay.(C1) : IC50 in nM	SKOV3 cell (C2) : IC50 in µM
2	8.4	6.0

D. Composition examples

The following formulations exemplify typical pharmaceutical compositions suitable for systemic administration to animal and human subjects in accordance with the present invention.

- 5 "Active ingredient" (A.I.) as used throughout these examples relates to a compound of formula (I), (XXXI) or a pharmaceutically acceptable addition salt thereof.

Example D.1 : film-coated tablets

Preparation of tablet core

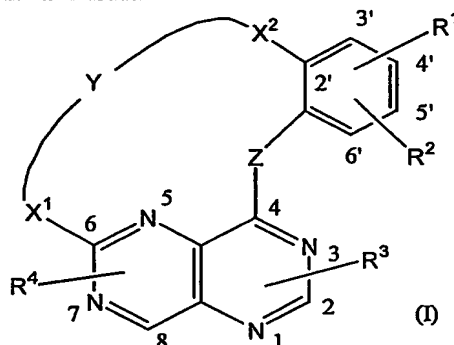
- 10 A mixture of A.I. (100 g), lactose (570 g) and starch (200 g) was mixed well and thereafter humidified with a solution of sodium dodecyl sulfate (5 g) and polyvinylpyrrolidone (10 g) in about 200 ml of water. The wet powder mixture was sieved, dried and sieved again. Then there was added microcrystalline cellulose (100 g) and hydrogenated vegetable oil (15 g). The whole was mixed well and compressed into tablets, giving 10.000 tablets, each comprising 10 mg of the active ingredient.

Coating

- 15 To a solution of methyl cellulose (10 g) in denaturated ethanol (75 ml) there was added a solution of ethyl cellulose (5 g) in CH_2Cl_2 (150 ml). Then there were added CH_2Cl_2 (75 ml) and 1,2,3-propanetriol (2.5 ml). Polyethylene glycol (10 g) was molten and dissolved in dichloromethane (75 ml). The latter solution was added to the former and then there were
20 added magnesium octadecanoate (2.5 g), polyvinylpyrrolidone (5 g) and concentrated color suspension (30 ml) and the whole was homogenated. The tablet cores were coated with the thus obtained mixture in a coating apparatus.

Claims

1. A compound having the formula



5 the *N*-oxide forms, the pharmaceutically acceptable addition salts and the stereochemically isomeric forms thereof, wherein

Z represents O, NH or S;

Y represents -C₃₋₉alkyl-, -C₃₋₉alkenyl-, -C₁₋₅alkyl-oxy-C₁₋₅alkyl-,
 10 -C₁₋₅alkyl-NR¹³-C₁₋₅alkyl-, -C₁₋₅alkyl-NR¹⁴-CO-C₁₋₅alkyl-,
 -C₁₋₅alkyl-CO-NR¹⁵-C₁₋₅alkyl-, -C₁₋₆alkyl-CO-NH-, -C₁₋₆alkyl-NH-CO-,
 -CO-NH-C₁₋₆alkyl-, -NH-CO-C₁₋₆alkyl-, -CO-C₁₋₇alkyl-, -C₁₋₇alkyl-CO-,
 C₁₋₆alkyl-CO-C₁₋₆alkyl;

X¹ represents a direct bond, O, -O-C₁₋₂alkyl-, CO, -CO-C₁₋₂alkyl-, NR¹¹,
 15 -NR¹¹-C₁₋₂alkyl-, -CH₂-, -O-N=CH- or C₁₋₂alkyl;

X² represents a direct bond, O, -O-C₁₋₂alkyl-, CO, -CO-C₁₋₂alkyl-, NR¹²,
 NR¹²-C₁₋₂alkyl-, -CH₂-, -O-N=CH- or C₁₋₂alkyl;

R¹ represents hydrogen, cyano, halo, hydroxy, formyl, C₁₋₆alkoxy-, C₁₋₆alkyl-,
 C₁₋₆alkoxy- substituted with halo,
 20 C₁₋₄alkyl substituted with one or where possible two or more substituents selected
 from hydroxy or halo;

R² represents hydrogen, cyano, halo, hydroxy, hydroxycarbonyl-, Het¹⁶-carbonyl-,
 C₁₋₄alkyloxycarbonyl-, C₁₋₄alkylcarbonyl-, aminocarbonyl-, mono-or
 di(C₁₋₄alkyl)aminocarbonyl-, Het¹, formyl, C₁₋₄alkyl-, C₂₋₆alkynyl-, C₃₋₆cycloalkyl-,
 25 C₃₋₆cycloalkyloxy-, C₁₋₆alkoxy-, Ar⁵, Ar¹-oxy-, dihydroxyborane ,
 C₁₋₆alkoxy- substituted with halo,
 C₁₋₄alkyl substituted with one or where possible two or more substituents selected
 from halo, hydroxy or NR⁵R⁶,

- C₁₋₄alkylcarbonyl- wherein said C₁₋₄alkyl is optionally substituted with one or where possible two or more substituents selected from hydroxy or C₁₋₄alkyl-oxy-;
- 5 R³ represents hydrogen, C₁₋₄alkyl, cyano or C₁₋₄alkyl substituted with one or more substituents selected from halo, C₁₋₄alkyloxy-, amino-, mono- or di(C₁₋₄alkyl)amino-, C₁₋₄alkyl-sulfonyl- or phenyl;
- R⁴ represents hydrogen, hydroxy, Ar³-oxy, Ar⁴-C₁₋₄alkyloxy-, C₁₋₄alkyloxy-, C₂₋₄alkenyloxy- optionally substituted with Het¹² or R⁴ represents C₁₋₄alkyloxy substituted with one or where possible two or more substituents selected from
- 10 C₁₋₄alkyloxy-, hydroxy, halo, Het²-, -NR⁷R⁸-, -carbonyl- NR⁹R¹⁰ or Het³-carbonyl-;
- R⁵ and R⁶ are each independently selected from hydrogen or C₁₋₄alkyl;
- R⁷ and R⁸ are each independently selected from hydrogen, C₁₋₄alkyl, Het⁸, aminosulfonyl-, mono- or di (C₁₋₄alkyl)-aminosulfonyl, hydroxy-C₁₋₄alkyl-, C₁₋₄alkyl-oxy-C₁₋₄alkyl-, hydroxycarbonyl-C₁₋₄alkyl-, C₃₋₆cycloalkyl, Het⁹-
- 15 carbonyl-C₁₋₄alkyl-, Het¹⁰-carbonyl-, polyhydroxy-C₁₋₄alkyl-, Het¹¹-C₁₋₄alkyl- or Ar²-C₁₋₄alkyl-;
- R⁹ and R¹⁰ are each independently selected from hydrogen, C₁₋₄alkyl, C₃₋₆cycloalkyl, Het⁴, hydroxy-C₁₋₄alkyl-, C₁₋₄alkyloxyC₁₋₄alkyl- or polyhydroxy-C₁₋₄alkyl-;
- R¹¹ represents hydrogen, C₁₋₄alkyl, Het⁵, Het⁶-C₁₋₄alkyl-, C₂₋₄alkenylcarbonyl- optionally substituted with Het⁷-C₁₋₄alkylaminocarbonyl-, C₂₋₄alkenylsulfonyl-, C₁₋₄alkyloxyC₁₋₄alkyl- or phenyl optionally substituted with one or where possible
- 20 two or more substituents selected from hydrogen, hydroxy, amino or C₁₋₄alkyloxy-;
- R¹² represents hydrogen, C₁₋₄alkyl, C₁₋₄alkyl-oxy-carbonyl-, Het¹⁷, Het¹⁸-C₁₋₄alkyl-, C₂₋₄alkenylcarbonyl- optionally substituted with Het¹⁹-C₁₋₄alkylaminocarbonyl-, C₂₋₄alkenylsulfonyl-, C₁₋₄alkyloxyC₁₋₄alkyl- or phenyl optionally substituted with
- 25 one or where possible two or more substituents selected from hydrogen, hydroxy, amino or C₁₋₄alkyloxy-;
- R¹³ represents hydrogen, C₁₋₄alkyl, Het¹³, Het¹⁴-C₁₋₄alkyl- or phenyl optionally substituted with one or where possible two or more substituents selected from
- 30 hydrogen, hydroxy, amino or C₁₋₄alkyloxy-;
- R¹⁴ and R¹⁵ are each independently selected from hydrogen, C₁₋₄alkyl, Het¹⁵-C₁₋₄alkyl- or C₁₋₄alkyloxyC₁₋₄alkyl-;
- Het¹ represents a heterocycle selected from piperidiny, morpholiny, piperaziny, furany, pyrazoly, dioxolany, thiazoly, oxazoly, imidazoly, isoxazoly, oxadiazoly, pyridiny or pyrrolidiny wherein said Het¹ is optionally substituted
- 35 amino, C₁₋₄alkyl, hydroxy-C₁₋₄alkyl-, phenyl, phenyl-C₁₋₄alkyl-, C₁₋₄alkyl-oxy-C₁₋₄alkyl- mono- or di(C₁₋₄alkyl)amino- or amino-carbonyl-;

Het² represents a heterocycle selected from morpholinyl, piperazinyl, piperidinyl, pyrrolidinyl, thiomorpholinyl or dithianyl wherein said Het² is optionally substituted with one or where possible two or more substituents selected from hydroxy, halo, amino, C₁₋₄alkyl-, hydroxy-C₁₋₄alkyl-, C₁₋₄alkyl-oxy-C₁₋₄alkyl-, hydroxy-C₁₋₄alkyl-oxy-C₁₋₄alkyl-, mono- or di(C₁₋₄alkyl)amino-, mono- or di(C₁₋₄alkyl)amino-C₁₋₄alkyl-, aminoC₁₋₄alkyl-, mono- or di(C₁₋₄alkyl)amino-sulfonyl-, aminosulfonyl-;

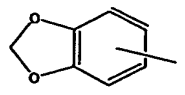
Het³, Het⁴ and Het⁸ each independently represent a heterocycle selected from morpholinyl, piperazinyl, piperidinyl, furanyl, pyrazolyl, dioxolanyl, thiazolyl, oxazolyl, imidazolyl, isoxazolyl, oxadiazolyl, pyridinyl or pyrrolidinyl wherein said Het³, Het⁴ or Het⁸ is optionally substituted with one or where possible two or more substituents selected from hydroxy-, amino-, C₁₋₄alkyl-, C₃₋₆cycloalkyl-C₁₋₄alkyl-, aminosulfonyl-, mono- or di(C₁₋₄alkyl)aminosulfonyl or amino-C₁₋₄alkyl-;

Het⁵ represent a heterocycle selected from pyrrolidinyl or piperidinyl optionally substituted with one or where possible two or more substituents selected from C₁₋₄alkyl, C₃₋₆cycloalkyl, hydroxy-C₁₋₄alkyl-, C₁₋₄alkyloxyC₁₋₄alkyl or polyhydroxy-C₁₋₄alkyl-;

Het⁶ and Het⁷ each independently represent a heterocycle selected from morpholinyl, pyrrolidinyl, piperazinyl or piperidinyl optionally substituted with one or where possible two or more substituents selected from C₁₋₄alkyl, C₃₋₆cycloalkyl, hydroxy-C₁₋₄alkyl-, C₁₋₄alkyloxyC₁₋₄alkyl or polyhydroxy-C₁₋₄alkyl-;

Het⁹ and Het¹⁰ each independently represent a heterocycle selected from furanyl, piperidinyl, morpholinyl, piperazinyl, pyrazolyl, dioxolanyl, thiazolyl, oxazolyl, imidazolyl, isoxazolyl, oxadiazolyl, pyridinyl or pyrrolidinyl wherein said Het⁹ or Het¹⁰ is optionally substituted C₁₋₄alkyl, C₃₋₆cycloalkyl-C₁₋₄alkyl- or amino-C₁₋₄alkyl-;

Het¹¹ represents a heterocycle selected from indolyl or



Het¹² represents a heterocycle selected from morpholinyl, piperazinyl, piperidinyl, pyrrolidinyl, thiomorpholinyl or dithianyl wherein said Het¹² is optionally substituted with one or where possible two or more substituents selected from hydroxy, halo, amino, C₁₋₄alkyl-, hydroxy-C₁₋₄alkyl-, C₁₋₄alkyl-oxy-C₁₋₄alkyl-, hydroxy-C₁₋₄alkyl-oxy-C₁₋₄alkyl-, mono- or di(C₁₋₄alkyl)amino- or mono- or di(C₁₋₄alkyl)amino-C₁₋₄alkyl-;

Het¹³ represent a heterocycle selected from pyrrolidinyl or piperidinyl optionally substituted with one or where possible two or more substituents selected from

C₁₋₄alkyl, C₃₋₆cycloalkyl, hydroxy-C₁₋₄alkyl-, C₁₋₄alkyloxyC₁₋₄alkyl or polyhydroxy-C₁₋₄alkyl-;

Het¹⁴ represent a heterocycle selected from morpholinyl, pyrrolidinyl, piperazinyl or piperidinyl optionally substituted with one or where possible two or more substituents selected from C₁₋₄alkyl, C₃₋₆cycloalkyl, hydroxy-C₁₋₄alkyl-, C₁₋₄alkyloxyC₁₋₄alkyl or polyhydroxy-C₁₋₄alkyl-;

Het¹⁵ represent a heterocycle selected from morpholinyl, pyrrolidinyl, piperazinyl or piperidinyl optionally substituted with one or where possible two or more substituents selected from C₁₋₄alkyl, C₃₋₆cycloalkyl, hydroxy-C₁₋₄alkyl-, C₁₋₄alkyloxyC₁₋₄alkyl or polyhydroxy-C₁₋₄alkyl-;

Het¹⁶ represent a heterocycle selected from morpholinyl, pyrrolidinyl, piperazinyl, 1,3,2-dioxaborolane or piperidinyl wherein said heterocycle is optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from C₁₋₄alkyl; and

Het¹⁷ represent a heterocycle selected from pyrrolidinyl or piperidinyl optionally substituted with one or where possible two or more substituents selected from C₁₋₄alkyl, C₃₋₆cycloalkyl, hydroxy-C₁₋₄alkyl-, C₁₋₄alkyloxyC₁₋₄alkyl or polyhydroxy-C₁₋₄alkyl-;

Het¹⁸ and Het¹⁹ each independently represent a heterocycle selected from morpholinyl, pyrrolidinyl, piperazinyl or piperidinyl optionally substituted with one or where possible two or more substituents selected from C₁₋₄alkyl, C₃₋₆cycloalkyl, hydroxy-C₁₋₄alkyl-, C₁₋₄alkyloxyC₁₋₄alkyl or polyhydroxy-C₁₋₄alkyl-;

Ar¹, Ar², Ar³, Ar⁴ and Ar⁵ each independently represent phenyl optionally substituted with cyano, C₁₋₄alkylsulfonyl-, C₁₋₄alkylsulfonylamino-, aminosulfonylamino-, hydroxy-C₁₋₄alkyl, aminosulfonyl-, hydroxy-, C₁₋₄alkyloxy- or C₁₋₄alkyl.

2. A compound according to claim 1 wherein;

Z represents NH;

Y represents -C₃₋₉alkyl-, -C₂₋₉alkenyl-, -C₁₋₅alkyl-oxy-C₁₋₅alkyl-, -C₁₋₅alkyl-NR¹³-C₁₋₅alkyl-, -C₁₋₆alkyl-NH-CO-, -CO-C₁₋₇alkyl-, -C₁₋₇alkyl-CO- or C₁₋₆alkyl-CO-C₁₋₆alkyl;

X¹ represents O, -O-C₁₋₂alkyl-, -O-N=CH-, NR¹¹ or -NR¹¹-C₁₋₂alkyl-;

X² represents a direct bond, O, -O-C₁₋₂alkyl-, -O-N=CH-, C₁₋₂alkyl, NR¹² or NR¹²-C₁₋₂alkyl-;

R¹ represents hydrogen, cyano, halo or hydroxy, preferably halo;

R² represents hydrogen, cyano, halo, hydroxy, hydroxycarbonyl-, C₁₋₄alkyloxy-carbonyl-, Het¹⁶-carbonyl-, C₁₋₄alkyl-, C₂₋₆alkynyl-, Ar⁵ or Het¹;

R³ represents hydrogen;

- R⁴ represents hydrogen, hydroxy, C₁₋₄alkyloxy-, Ar⁴-C₁₋₄alkyloxy or R⁴ represents C₁₋₄alkyloxy substituted with one or where possible two or more substituents selected from C₁₋₄alkyloxy- or Het²-;
- R¹¹ represents hydrogen, C₁₋₄alkyl- or C₁₋₄alkyl-oxy-carbonyl-;
- 5 R¹² represents hydrogen, C₁₋₄alkyl- or C₁₋₄alkyl-oxy-carbonyl-;
- R¹³ represents Het¹⁴-C₁₋₄alkyl;
- Het¹ represents thiazolyl optionally substituted amino, C₁₋₄alkyl, hydroxy-C₁₋₄alkyl-, phenyl, phenyl-C₁₋₄alkyl-, C₁₋₄alkyl-oxy-C₁₋₄alkyl- mono- or di(C₁₋₄alkyl)amino- or amino-carbonyl-;
- 10 Het² represents a heterocycle selected from morpholinyl, piperazinyl, piperidinyl or pyrrolidinyl wherein said Het² is optionally substituted with one or where possible two or more substituents selected from hydroxy, amino or C₁₋₄alkyl-;
- Het¹⁴ represents a heterocycle selected from morpholinyl, piperazinyl, piperidinyl or pyrrolidinyl wherein said Het¹² is optionally substituted with one or where possible
- 15 two or more substituents selected from hydroxy, amino or C₁₋₄alkyl-;
- Het¹⁶ represents a heterocycle selected from piperidinyl, morpholinyl or pyrrolidinyl;
- Ar⁴ represents phenyl optionally substituted with cyano, hydroxy-, C₁₋₄alkyloxy or C₁₋₄alkyl-;
- Ar⁵ represents phenyl optionally substituted with cyano, hydroxy, C₁₋₄alkyloxy or
- 20 C₁₋₄alkyl.
3. A compound according to claim 1 wherein;
- Z represents NH;
- Y represents -C₃₋₉alkyl-, -C₁₋₅alkyl-NR¹³-C₁₋₅alkyl-, -C₁₋₆alkyl-NH-CO- or
- 25 -CO-NH -C₁₋₆alkyl- ;
- X¹ represents -O- or -NR¹¹-;
- X² represents a direct bond, -C₁₋₂alkyl-, -O-C₁₋₂alkyl, -O- or -O-CH₂-;
- R¹ represents hydrogen or halo;
- R² represents hydrogen, cyano, halo, hydroxycarbonyl-, C₁₋₄alkyloxycarbonyl-,
- 30 Het¹⁶-carbonyl- or Ar⁵;
- R³ represents hydrogen;
- R⁴ represents hydrogen, hydroxy, C₁₋₄alkyloxy-, Ar⁴-C₁₋₄alkyloxy or R⁴ represents C₁₋₄alkyloxy substituted with one or where possible two or more substituents selected from C₁₋₄alkyloxy- or Het²-;
- 35 R¹¹ represents hydrogen;
- R¹² represents hydrogen, C₁₋₄alkyl- or C₁₋₄alkyl-oxy-carbonyl-;
- R¹³ represents Het¹⁴-C₁₋₄alkyl, in particular morpholinyl-C₁₋₄alkyl;

Het² represents a heterocycle selected from morpholinyl or piperidinyl optionally substituted with C₁₋₄alkyl-;

Het¹⁴ represents morpholinyl;

Het¹⁶ represents a heterocycle selected from morpholinyl or pyrrolidinyl;

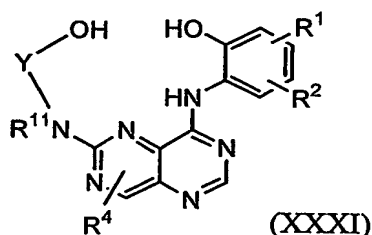
5 Ar⁴ represents phenyl;

Ar⁵ represents phenyl optionally substituted with cyano.

4. A compound according to claim 1 or 2 wherein the R¹ substituent is at position 4', the R² substituent is at position 5', the R³ substituent is at position 3 and the R⁴ substituent at position 7 of the structure of formula (I).

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5. An intermediate of formula



the N-oxide forms, the pharmaceutically acceptable addition salts and the stereochemically isomeric forms thereof, wherein

15

Y represents -C₃₋₉alkyl-, -C₁₋₅alkyl-NR¹³-C₁₋₅alkyl-, -C₁₋₆alkyl-NH-CO- or -CO-NH-C₁₋₆alkyl-;

R¹ represents hydrogen or halo;

R² represents hydrogen, cyano, halo, hydroxycarbonyl-, C₁₋₄alkyloxycarbonyl-, Het¹⁶-carbonyl- or Ar⁵;

20

R⁴ represents hydroxy, C₁₋₄alkyloxy-, Ar⁴-C₁₋₄alkyloxy or R⁴ represents C₁₋₄alkyloxy substituted with one or where possible two or more substituents selected from C₁₋₄alkyloxy- or Het²-;

R¹¹ represents hydrogen;

25 R¹³ represents Het¹⁴-C₁₋₄alkyl;

Het² represents a heterocycle selected from morpholinyl, piperazinyl, piperidinyl or pyrrolidinyl wherein said Het² is optionally substituted with one or where possible two or more substituents selected from hydroxy, amino or C₁₋₄alkyl-;

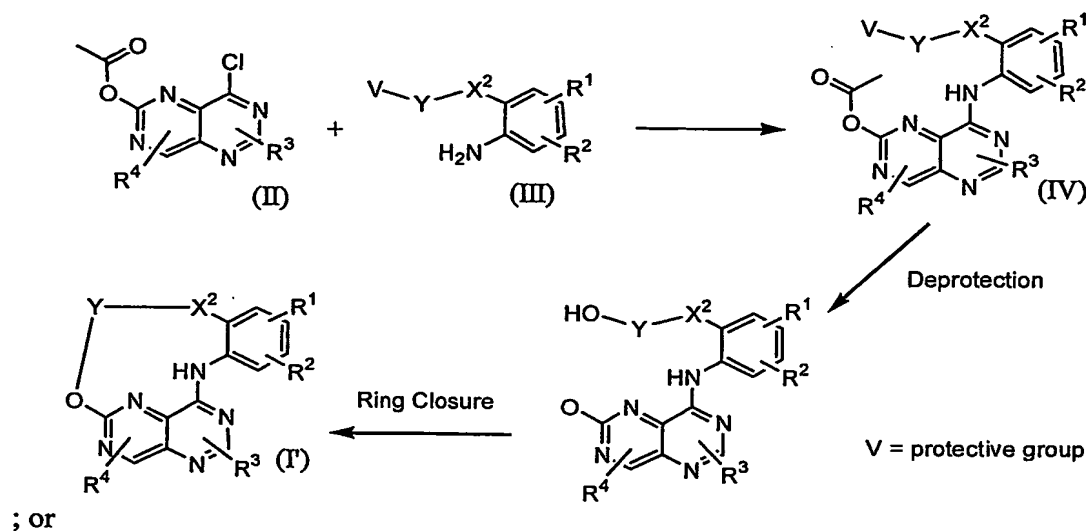
Het¹⁴ represents morpholinyl;

30 Het¹⁶ represents a heterocycle selected from morpholinyl or pyrrolidinyl;

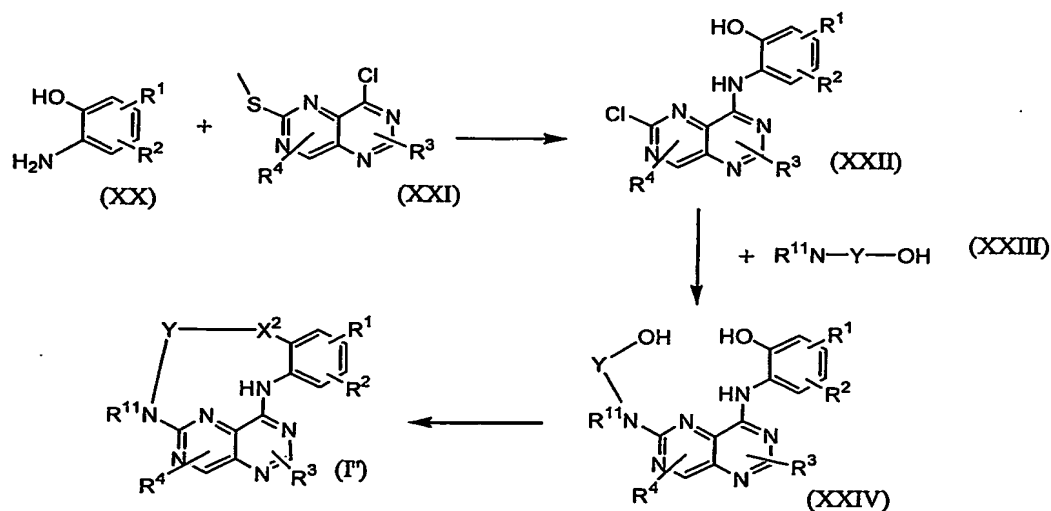
Ar⁴ represents phenyl;

Ar⁵ represents phenyl optionally substituted with cyano.

6. A kinase inhibitor of formula (I) or formula (XXIV).
7. A compound as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 5 for use as a medicine.
- 5 8. Use of a compound as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 5 in the manufacture of a medicament for treating cell proliferative disorders such as atherosclerosis, restenosis and cancer.
- 10 9. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and, as active ingredient, an effective kinase inhibitory amount of a compound as described in any one of the claims 1 to 5.
10. An intermediate as claimed in claim 6 for use as a medicine.
- 15 11. Use of an intermediate as claimed in claim 6 in the manufacture of a medicament for treating cell proliferative disorders such as atherosclerosis, restenosis and cancer.
- 20 12. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and, as active ingredient, an effective kinase inhibitory amount of an intermediate as claimed in claim 6.
- 25 13. A process for preparing a compound as claimed in claims 1 to 5, comprising;
 - a) coupling 2-acetoxy-8-chloropyrimido[5,4-d]pyrimidine derivatives (II) with suitable substituted anilines (III), to furnish the intermediates of formula (IV), and deprotecting the intermediates of formula (IV) followed by ring closure under suitable conditions.



- b) coupling the known 8-chloro-2(methylthio)-pyrimido[5,4-d]pyrimidine with 2-aminophenol derivatives of formula (XXI), yielding the intermediate compounds of formula (XXII). Next, the pyrimido[3,2-d]pyrimidine of formula (XXII) is aminated using an aminated alcohol (XXIII) under art known conditions, followed by ring closure under Mitsunobu conditions to give the target compounds of formula (I')



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14. A method of treating a cell proliferative disorder, the method comprising administering to an animal in need of such treatment a therapeutically effective amount of a compound as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 5.

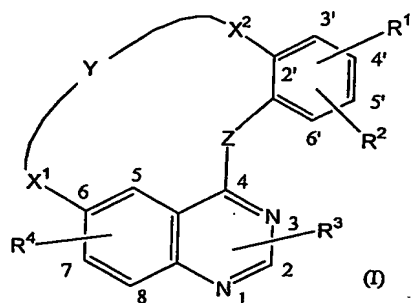
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15. A method of treating a cell proliferative disorder, the method comprising administering to an animal in need of such treatment a therapeutically effective amount of an intermediate as claimed in claim 6.

ABSTRACT

PYRIMIDOPYRIMIDINE DERIVATIVES

5 The present invention concerns the compounds of formula



the *N*-oxide forms, the pharmaceutically acceptable addition salts and the stereochemically isomeric forms thereof, wherein

10 Z represents NH; Y represents -C₃₋₉alkyl-, -C₁₋₅alkyl-NR¹³-C₁₋₅alkyl-,
-C₁₋₆alkyl-NH-CO- or -CO-NH-C₁₋₆alkyl-;

X¹ represents -O- or -NR¹¹-;

X² represents -C₁₋₂alkyl-, -O-C₁₋₂alkyl-, -O- or -O-CH₂-;

R¹ represents hydrogen or halo;

15 R² represents hydrogen, cyano, halo, hydroxycarbonyl-, C₁₋₄alkyloxycarbonyl-,
Het¹⁶-carbonyl- or Ar⁵;

R³ represents hydrogen;

R⁴ represents hydroxy, C₁₋₄alkyloxy-, Ar⁴-C₁₋₄alkyloxy or R⁴ represents C₁₋₄alkyloxy
substituted with one or where possible two or more substituents selected from
20 C₁₋₄alkyloxy- or Het²-;

R¹¹ represents hydrogen;

R¹² represents hydrogen, C₁₋₄alkyl- or C₁₋₄alkyl-oxy-carbonyl-;

R¹³ represents Het¹⁴-C₁₋₄alkyl, in particular morpholinyl-C₁₋₄alkyl;

Het² represents a heterocycle selected from morpholinyl or piperidinyl optionally
25 substituted with C₁₋₄alkyl-, preferably methyl;

Het¹⁴ represents morpholinyl;

Het¹⁶ represents a heterocycle selected from morpholinyl or pyrrolidinyl;

Ar⁴ represents phenyl; Ar⁵ represents phenyl optionally substituted with cyano.

Document made available under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)

International application number: PCT/EP04/053501

International filing date: 15 December 2004 (15.12.2004)

Document type: Certified copy of priority document

Document details: Country/Office: EP
Number: PCT/EP03/51058
Filing date: 18 December 2003 (18.12.2003)

Date of receipt at the International Bureau: 03 March 2005 (03.03.2005)

Remark: Priority document submitted or transmitted to the International Bureau in compliance with Rule 17.1(a) or (b)



World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) - Geneva, Switzerland
Organisation Mondiale de la Propriété Intellectuelle (OMPI) - Genève, Suisse